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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Devon Cattle.

The cut which we present this week to our 61 o'clock. readers, is the representation of one of Mr. Faile's Devon cows. This portrait meets our ideas of an old fashioned Devon cow, such as may still be seen in the Patterson herd, which has been kept farmers, gypsum, or Plaster of Paris is most nearer to the original standard of former times than herds of more modern improvement, if imthe longest. It was first recommended as a ferther than herds of more modern improvement, if imthe longest. provement it may be called, which makes haste to tilizer about the middle of the eighteenth centubreed all the milk out of them. We have contended, and still contend that the Devons are a race, and not a breed—that they are descendants which soon roused the attention of agriculturists of the aboriginal race of cattle in Great Britain, in Europe, who began to experiment with it. and that, although they have been modified more Dr. Franklin was among the first in America to or less by breeders, they still retain the main use it, and to recommend it through the press to characteristics which they received from the hand American farmers.

pure and unalloyed with other races and breeds who ridiculed the idea of manuring grass land and butcher, and to spoil them for the dairy. Youatt stone, and derided it as extravagantly as the othdid them much mischief in this respect, by de- ers praised it. erving them for dairy purposes. It is abundantly Time and experience finally have given it the Our "Pilgrim fathers" came from old Plymouth al operations. in Devonshire, and among the stock first imported The inexhaustible supply of it in the British

in Devonshire, and among the stock first imported in 1624, (which, according to the record, were of various colors,) were some red cattle.

As it was important that the fiew cattle the imported should be as equally distributed as possible, among the coloniats, they, (the coloniats) were, therefore, grouped into Company had a portion of the stock entrusted to their special care. For instance—"the third lot," says the record, "the filled the present time in this red," says the record, "the filled the present time in this red," says the record, "the filled the present time in this red," says the record, "the filled the present time in this red," says the first says the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the comparative case by which it can be record, were of various colors, by were some red cattle.

As it was important that the few cattle the imported should be as equally distributed as possible, among the coloniats, they, (the coloniats) were, therefore, grouped into company had a portion of the stock entrusted to their special care. For instance—"the third of the record of facts which it gave us, but because it proves that we are not far out of the way in ach company had a portion of the stock entrusted to their special care. For instance—"the third present time in this reject."

Is the first care and not very hollow above the experiments which I made to the record of facts which it gave us, but because it proves that we are not far out of the way in ach company had a portion of the stock entrustion, and each company had a portion of the stock entrusted to their special care. For instance—"the third present time in this reinty, we have taken the theory, as a facctious friend once called it.—En.

Mr. Eurora.—I have taken the Maine Farance the plate-like cakes of shells, and had not been those of strong dearward manner, and dunged part of it in the structure of the second the company had a portion of the stock entrusted to their special care. For instance—"the bird with the second to the respectation in Devombire, and among the stock first imported into Plynouth in 1824, when a personal control in 1824, when a seconding to the provinces of Nors Social and New Branustic, the commandative case by which it can be grown as an of experience, were of various colors.) were some reduction.

As it was important that the few stitle the imported should be as equally distributed as possible, among the colonists, they, (the colonists, they, (the colonists, they, (the colonists, they, the colonists, they are taken the family of the company had a portion of the stock enter-entry of the stock enter-entry in portion of the stock enter-entry of the stock enter-entry in portion of the stock enter-entry of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the stock enter-entry of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the stock enter-entry of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the stock enter-entry of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the stock enter-entry of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the stock enter-entry of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the stock enter-entry of the possible of the comparative case of white it as the present time in this triving, we assessiblility, which is the possible of the comparative case of white it as the present time in this triving, we as a facetion of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the possible of the comparative case by which it can be given as a facetion of the possible of the comparative case of white it as a facetion of the comparative case by which it is an interesticate of the comparative case by which it is an interesticate of the comparative case by which it is an interesticate of the comparative case by wh

public have sustained damage by their being The most recent statements that we have seen, crowded out and their places filled by the present are the following, which may be interesting to "improved breeds." We occasionally meet with many of our readers. some Devons who partake of the good milking Taking good shell bark hickory for the stancharacter of their Devon ancestors, and do not dard, and calling that 100, and supposing all the hesitate to express our opinion that we should all different kinds of wood to be sound, and reckonbe the gainers if the Devon breeders would unite ing by the pound, the table will read thus: in breeding back to that character again. They She would have to sacrifice some of the plumpness, the "cn bonpoint," as a Frenchman would say, to the pail. Many instances could be cited of the WI good dairy qualities of many modern Devon cows. Ser Mr. S. G. Cone, of Unadilla, N. Y., in a com- WI munication to the Cultivator, in 1846, speaking App of Devons, says :- "We have in our possession, a full blood North Devon cow, that is now sixteen years of age, a descendant of the highly esteemed herd of Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore, and which, when well fatted, would not weigh over six hundred pounds, that we will venture any reasonable sum, can be rede to will be a rede to will reasonable sum, can be made to yield two hundred have some effect on their value as fuel. We and fifty pounds of butter in one year, and have a calf in the time." The Devons are eminently hardy cattle, and their distinctive characteristics may be briefly told, in their being usually of a red, or mahogany red color, with "a small clean head, throat free from dewlap, prominent eye, subject, prefacing it with the following remarks: clear, transparent, and gently tapering horn, and a well proportioned body."

"The practice of having bulls 'broken' to lead by a ring in the nose, and to behave well held at a well proportioned body."

we learn from a member of this Society, that the weekly meetings of the Norridgewock Farmers' Club, which are held in Farnsworth's Building, over Staples' Jeweler's shop, are well attended, and much interest is shown by the members and officers of the Society. The Club has a Library and a small Cabinet—the former composed of agricultural tran-actions, and works upon rural affairs—the latter consisting of minerals, curiosities, relics, specimens in geology, &c. The cabinet has lately been sent as the latter transactions. The drawing conquest does not last—his affections and confidence are not so strong, and he may prove treacherous any day. It becomes, then, an important theight to keep the upper hand all the time—to keep him always in the thoroughly servile position—literally to subjugate—put him sub jugum, and keep him under the yoke. The Maine Farmsworth's experience is in point, and we quote it, first, however, commending the use of the forehead-yoke, a slightly curved, strong piece of wood passing across the forehead and strapped to the horns; a pad equalizes the pressure, and chain traces are attached to the projecting ends. It is the natural way for a bull to draw, and the loads he will draw thus harnessed are immense. The drawing Farmers' Club at Norridgewock. osities, relics, specimens in geology, &c. The cabinet has lately been enlarged by the donation of some thirty specimens of minerals, &c., from H. Palmer Dill. son of Seward Dill. Esc. of H. Palmer Dill, son of Seward Dill, Esq., of Phillips. These illustrate in part, the geology and mineralogy of that town, and will form a valuable addition to the cabinet.

We have seen oxen in Canada yoxed together by pieces of plank or scantling across their fore-heads by straps around their horns. We did not like the method very well, but as a single harness

scientific culture, a good botanist, a correct geologist, and well read in all departments of knowl-

We are also informed that among the members of the Club, are to be found the names of the most practical and influential farmers of Norridge-Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. wock, which is proof of the character and standing of the Society.

Meetings for conversation are held on Tuesday evenings of each week; business commencing at

Get home your supply of Plaster.

Among the mineral manures in use among

Like other new projects, its use met with friends It is now nearly half a century since they began who were enthusiastic in recommending it, and to receive the attention of breeders, to keep them who greatly exaggerated its effects, and also foes, of cattle, to breed them more particularly for the grain crops with a small quantity of powdered

evident that the earlier Devons were good milkers. proper place among fertilizers, and it has become The red cattle of New England sprang from them. a well established aid to the farmer in his manuri-

taken knowledge by indifferent men and judged whether the losse came by the negligence or default of those betrusted, and if they were found faulty, that then such should be forced to make satisfaction for the companies, as also their partners damage."

There were other red cattle in the importation which were "other partners soon became the greatest cattle growers in New England, it is a fair presumption that the "red cow" which fell to their company was the principal progenitor of their company was the principal progenitor of the red cattle in question.*

The old red "native cattle," as they were coalled, were good milkers, and there are many who mourn the loss of them and consider that the public have sustained damage by their being growded out and their places filled by the present.

The most recent statements that we have seen growed out and their places filled by the present.

ell bark hickory,	100	Hand
	100	Hard maple,
gnut,	95	White elm,
hite oak,	85	Red cedar,
hite ash,	77	Wild cherry,
gwood, (cormus,	75	Yellow pine,
rub oak,	73	Chesnut,
hite hazel,	72	Yellow poplar,
ple tree.	70	Butternut,
doak,	69	White birch.
hite beech,	65	White pine,
llow oak,	60	Lane

arms length with a stout ash stick caught into *The original Winslow estate remained in the family of the Winslows until the decease of the late Dr. John Winslow, between thirty and forty years ago. When a boy, in the old Colony, to have occasion to cross his premises, and always found there a large stock of castle. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the Hon. Daniel Webster, who also kept a large stock there.

Farmers' Club at Norridgewock.

*The original Winslow estate remained in the family of the said ring, and under the restraining influence of a cudgel or heavy whip, is not to be approved in these days of animal subjugation. A bull's nervous organization is not so high-strung as that of a horse. He is more easily conquered, if by any means he can be thoroughly controlled; but the conquest does not last—his affections and confidence are not so a strong and he may prove treached.



Jenny. (790.) Winner of first prize in Class "Imported Devon Cows," at the New York State Agricultural Show at Elmira, 1855, and the United States Agricultural Show at Boston, 1855. Bred by George Turner, Esq., of Barton, near Exeter, Eng. The property of Edward G. Faile, West Farms, Westchester County, New York.

We see by the Canadian Agriculturist that Fred.
W. Stone, Esq., of Guelph in Canada West, has recently imported nine of the best Herefords that could be found in England, viz.: eight heifers and a bull. Mr. Stone is well known to many as a bull. Mr. Stone is well known to many as a

Thr following information as to the age of the horse indicated by the teeth, we have taken from

H. Palmer Dill, son of Seward Dill, Esq., of Phillips. These illustrate in part, the geology and mineralogy of that town, and will form a valuable addition to the cabinet.

Rev. Edward Stone, President of large attainments, of thorough agentleman of large attainments agentleman of large attainments agentleman of large attainments agentleman of large attainments agentleman of lar

Sheep on the Islands.

Many of the islands make excellent sheep walks.

We have always advocated an increase of this marks are no longer visible. If the corner tech marks are no longer visible. If the corner tech coe's Superphosphate and other Manures. kind of stock in that section of the State, and sometimes have had to bear the imputation of being visionary in this respect. The following letusks are blunt, and have the least concavity in this respect.

The Standishes and the Winslows settled in what is now called Duxbury and Marshfield, and went into stock raising largely; that section, on account of the extensive natural meadows or marshes, being at that early day singularly well adapted to this business. In all probability this "red cow" was the first Devon imported, and one of the sources from which sprung the red cattle of New England, once so famous for being good milkers.

This division of stock was made May 22, 1627, when "it was further agreed at the same court, that if anie of the catell should by accident miscaic, or be lost, or hurt, that the same should be taken knowledge by indifferent men and judged whether the losse came by the negligence or default of those betrusted, and if they were found.

The fault of those betrusted, and if they were found.

The fault of those betrusted, and if they were found.

The fault I had one with a place in your journal. Not that they and errorpped every land the wilden ensured acres of land that was then in the wilden ensured acres of land that was then in the wilden are the wild and the wood, clearing up the land and getting it into grass for country, once complained that a rough side clearing up the land and getting it into grass for country, once complained that a rough side clearing up the land and getting it into grass for country of the state, bate worths and particular among us, and the almost antimit to the state, bate in two worthy a place in your journal. Not that they are wonderful or larger than in to ther societies in the state, bate in the wilder and ensured country of or a state, and commenced cutting off the wood, clearing up the land and getting it into grass for country in the state, bate worths and particular, and in the state, bate in two delearing up the land and getting it into grass for docuntry, once complained that rough side in your journal. Not that they delearn to purpose of one is state, and commenced cutting off the wood, learning up the land and getting it into grass for deven the wo

Yours very truly, John P. Parker. Sedgwick, Dec. 10, 1860.

For the Maine Farmer. Notes about the Acacia.

In a letter received from the Secretary of the

ELM TREE FARM.

and Norridgewock as to climate." South Norridgewock.

tusk is higher up, and longer, and not so concave.
At seven, the next two teeth have lost it, and the corner teeth only have the mark left in them. At sight it has grown out of these and ro mark

two of plaster, and one of lime, mixed well and put in the hill, and planted a few rows of corn. 2d. I dunged a few rows, in the hill with hen anure and planted with corn. 3d. To a few rows, superphosphate was applied

nd planted as above.

At the time of harvest, the corn where the superphosphate was put, yielded about one third more than where the hen manure was put, and double of that where the ashes, plaster and lime were put. I tried superphosphate on beans and peas and the crops were double what they were where it

was not applied.

The results have been so satisfactory in the exeriments made with Coe's, (not Mapes's,) su-erphosphate, that I purpose to try it another year, and from my present convictions, would commend it to the favorable notice of farmers, as

I am upwards of sixty years old, and find the business rather exposing myself to the cold, I have sold the most of them off. I could have wintered every sheep I had could I have gone and tended them myself. Last winter I went there and kept three hundred and sixty in the same place where I kept the two hundred in 1851. I then fed out to them seven tons of hay and twenty bushels of corn. They are sea weed some and I kept with them and every day cut browse for them. I have no doubt, judging from the experience I have had, that sheep can be wintered there for fifty cents per head, take one winter with another.

Yours very truly,

John P. Parker.

Yours very truly,

John P. Parker.

Yours very truly,

John P. Parker.

This was in carrots, beets, cab-have seeds raised of the above vegetables. There were three entries in this class, and reckoning the products at the sown years of the above vegetables. There were three entries in this class, and reckoning the products alike, the average was over \$30 per 4 acre, giving about \$250 per acre.

There was no unnecessary or exorbitant expenses the average was over \$30 per 4 acre, giving about \$250 per acre.

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There was no unnecessary or exorbitant expenses the avera Our object in making these requests of our correspondent who is an experimenter, is, that we may be able to place before our readers the exact results of carefully tried experiments, and thus be able to diffuse practical knowledge among the farmers who read the Boston Cultivator, touching this subject.

These several results must be only approximations to the truth. It is very evident that the soil and latitude in which these woods grow must have some effect on their value as fuel. We know that they do in regard to their properties for timber.

Working Bulls.

Working Bulls.

Working bulls.

The Honestead publishes our article on this subject, prefacing it with the following remarks:

The Horse's Age by the Teeth.

The Horse's Age by the Teeth.

The following information as to the age of the lower and to believe well held at the severity of our winters."

I have gust now received a note from Rev. William A. Drew, of Augusta, well known as formerly editor of the Rural Intelligencer, concerning a statement made in my article upon the Acacia, published in the Farmer of Dec. 20th. Acacia, publish my opinion, been much overlooked. It is true, a few persons like Col. Jacques have bred with care, and view to milk, but recently especial attention

The Gooseberry Culture.

The Gooseberry Culture.

Mr. Editor Sir: My Houghton Gooseberry Islands; and there have been imported from the Channel Islands; and there have been imported from the Channel Islands; and there have been imported from the Channel Islands; and there have been imported from the Channel Islands; and there have been importations of Ayrshires.

The price per bbl. was six dollars. The cost of picking and marketing was \$30.34 including the expenses of one trip to bound the best of the sucking-teeth. At four, he has eight horse-teeth, four above and four below, the corner being only sucking teeth. At five years old these are gone, and the mouth is up, at least, with the exception of the inside of the backmost, which, especially in mares, some importations of Ayrshires.

The Jersey cow I consider the best, for the reason that she is a sure and young breeder, producing increase often at eighteen months, which is not the case with the Ayrshire, as she is a poor of uncertain breeder; and she has the advantage of yielding a very rich milk. It will be said that she is a small animal; that is true. But size has many producing increase often at eighteen months, which is not the case with the Ayrshire, as she is a small animal; that is true. But size has many producing increase often at eighteen months, which is not the case with the Ayrshire, as she is a small animal; that is true. But size has she is a small animal; that is true. But size has an immal. The writer, several years are factoric from the Channel Alderneys have been imported from the Channel Alderneys have been imported from the Channel Helmonth is used to the consider the best, for the producing increase often at eighteen months, which is not the case with the Ayrshire.

The Jersey cow I consider the best, for the reason that she is a sure and young breeder; and the reason that she is a sure and young breeder, producing increase often at eighteen barries.

The Jersey cow I consider the case with the with the six of the same that the case wi times do not rise until the sixth year; that is, all the teeth are horse-teeth, and the task is up on each side of the mouth. A dark makr, or hollow, is generally observable in all the teeth of the bottom jaw at five years old; and the tusks are concave in their inner surface. At six, the two middle teeth have quite lost their mark. and the tusk is higher up, and longer, and not so concave.

The lumber in our forests is yet so considerable in extent and variety, that the amount of labor and capital employed in its cutting, driving, manufacture, and transportation, will rather be increased than diminished

transportation, will rather be increased than diminished for a quarter of a century to come.

The soil of Maine is not upon an average so fertile as that of most of the Western States, but a good proportion of it is arable, and nearly all, in natural adaptation, arable or grazing. Under the auspices of good husbandry it yields better returns, in net exchangeable values, than the fat acres of the West—for the Maine farmer lives in the eye of commerce, and where the best markets are at his door. In no part of the country do the wheat harvest ad implay larger cores—more husbelle arable or grazing. Under the auspices of good husbandry it yields better returns, in net exchangeable values, than the fat acres of the West—for the Maine farmer lives in the eye of commerce, and where the best markets are at his door. In no part of the country do the wheat harvests display larger crops—more bushels to the acre—than the fields of the Aroostook valley. Undoubtedly the cost of dressing, planting and gathering is greater in Maine than in Illinois, but the clear profit of the crop is, I think, greater also. And I am confident that no acre sown with wheat in any Western State, shows so liberal a margin of profit, as, with a like investment of labor and capital, is realized by the potato grower in most of the counties in this State.

To enlarge our commerce, to place the great business of shipbuilding on a surer and stronger footing, to extend the employments of our hardy fishermen; to attract the investment of capital in the manifold varieties of manufactures for which the State is pre-eminently adupted, to work the iron mines of Katabdn, and open

eties of manufactures for which the State is pre-eminently adapted, to work the iron mines of Katahdn, and open
those of Aroostook, to enable Brownville and the neighboring towns to supply the markets of America with
slate, to systematics the operations and diversify the
employments of those engaged in the lumber trade, and,
by all these, to give new incitements and ampler recompense to those who till the soil, by creating an increased
demand and nearer markets for the fruits of their industry—are among the objects which the people of the State will expect those who have been invested with leg-islative functions, will, to the best of their ability, en-

deavor to promote.

But of all the employments of industry in our midst, that of the farmer is unquestionably first in rank and importance. Agriculture is the foundation of all material wealth and strength—its achievements are the measurements. ure of the external improvements and progress of a peo-ple. Whatever measures, therefore, within the scope of proper and just legislation, will tend to the advancement of an interest so great and so universal; whatever policy will bring to its service the contributions of science, and will bring to its service the contributions of science, and the generalizations of intelligent observation, will receive from you that degree-of attention which their great importance demands. I am happy to believe that the farmers of Maine are taking a higher interest than formerly in the business which forms the chief pursuit of their lives. Ceasing to regard their occupation as one of mere drudgery and toil, they are entertaining juster views of its nature, and of its relations to other departments of human interest and endeavor. In the study of its methods, the investigation of its laws, the working-out of its experiments, and in the increased measure of remuneration achieved thereby, agriculture becomes the useful, the honorable, and the beautiful calling which God has provided for the most favored of his children. his children.

The farmers of our State who have always contributed The farmers of our State who have always contributed with cheerfulness in aid of other interests and avocations, will expect of the Legislature some practical recognition of their claim to the fostering care and judicious encouragement which a State may properly extend to those who do so much to make it strong and great and happy. They will come before you, as I am advised, soliciting an appropriation for a scientific survey of the State, believing "that such a survey embracing its Geology, Agriculture, Natural History and Physical Geography, ably conducted and faithfully reported, would greatly tend to develope and improve its agriculture, determine its mineral wealth, increase its mechanical and manufacturing interests, and assist in supplying our educational wants. And moreover, that it would attract population, capital and enterprise from abroad." Concurring in these views, I have no hesitation in commending the subject to your consideration, expressing at mending the subject to your consideration, expressing at the same time my firm belief that you can in no way render a better service to the State and all its interests, than by making adequate provision by law for carrying into effect the wishes of this numerous body of our cit-

Izens.

In the northeasterly section of the State is a tract of country, embracing an area of not less than one hundred townships, surpassing in capacity for agricultural development and production any territory of equal extent in New England, and which with the encouragement of a wise and liberal policy would become, in the not distant future, the seat of a population not inferior in numbers, nor dissimilar in character to that of the State of Verneror and the seat of New England, and which with the encouragement of a wise and liberal policy would become, in the not distant future, the seat of a population not inferior in numbers, nor dissimilar in character, to that of the State of Vermont at the present time. The means for accomplishing an end so much to be desired are obvious and available. What is demanded is not a change of climate, for there is no better climate on the continent, all things considered, than that of the Aroostook—none more conducive to health and strength, to intellectual and physical vigor. If the season is short, it is happily adapted to the profitable cultivation of many valuable crope, some of them among the most important produced in the country, to whose generally unfailing success the long winter with its deep continuous rnows, by protecting the earth from the severe frosts common in the more southerly. New England latitudes, essentially contributes. A better soil is not wanted, for by far the larger portion of this is not inferior to that of Western New York and immumerable springs and streams sufficiently attest. But what is wanted is Access—cheap, speedy, easy communication with the marts of trade and commerce in the country below. With such facilities for the transit of persons and commodities as no free State east of the Mississippi River has failed to provide for any district of equal extent and resources, what is known as the Aroostook country would, long before the elose of the

Governor Washburn's Addross.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives:

The ship which has just closed, has been with our people, or any which the ship close to the state of ready markets and remunerating prices for the generous harvests which have been the reward of his labors. The ship which have been the reward of his labors. The ship which have been the reward of his labors. The ship which have been the reward of his labors. The ship which have been the reward of his labors. The ship while are also to lumberman have been encouraged by more liberal returns than had, for several preceding years, waited upon the important branches of industry over which they preside; and in the employments of labor and capital, in whatever department, with few its property—that never has its wealth been so considerable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable or so generally diffused;—and that the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable of the section of the section of the state and grade the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable section; and the people have at no former period been so free from peeuniary liberable section; and th

thorough and exhausting expositions of the question which have been made by some of my predecessors, and by members of former Legislatures. The Congress of the United States has heretofore, in many instances granted lands to aid the construction of works of gene granted lands to aid the construction or works of gene-ral interest. That any of these can compare in national importance, in direct usefulness and convenience to all parts of the country, with an enterprise which would lead to a shortening of the transit between New York and London by from four to six days, will not be assert-

It would increase the population of the State, swell its valuation tables, reduce the taxes upon its citizens, and assist it to hold its relative position—if not to improve it—in regard to wealth, strength, population, representation and power, among the sister States.

The trade of the Arostook, now rapidly increasing with the growth of its population, is in danger of being wholly diverted from this State. Already, much the larger part of it is carried on through channels of communication in a neighboring Province, and without some effectual measures to arrest the present tendency of things, it will be wholly lost to us. With the needed facilities of transit within the State, its entire compared. offictual measures to arrest the present tendency of things, it will be wholly lost to us. With the needed facilities of transit within the State, its entire commerce thereupon to be largely increased year after year, would flow into the cities of Bangor and Calais, placing their prosperity and expansion beyond the reach of any contingency that human foresight can imagine. The opening up and improvement of other sections of the State, would contribute materially to the trade of the cities of the Kennebec, and of our leading commercial emporium. Added to these results we should witness the building up of many trades and employments, in the various departments of industry, throughout the State. New incitements would be given and new hopes held out to labor, enterprise and capital everywhere within our borders.

Within twenty years many millions of capital have been invested in the railroads of the State, upon which in most cases no returns in the form of dividends have been realized. But with the lapse of years, the gradual accommodation of business to the new avenues, and the better management which has come from the lessons of experience, the financial condition of many, if not all of our railroad corporations, is steadily improving, and their earnings are yearly approximating the point at which the slaveholders in them may expect to receive interest upon their stock. The increased traffic upon all these roads which would attend the developement of the policy I have recommended, would add little to their

which the sixeholders in them may expect to receive interest upon their stock. The increased traffic upon all these reads which would attend the development of the policy I have recommended, would add little to their ordinary expenses, and thus would swell, by nearly the entire amount of the increased receipts, their actual and realized profits. In this way the certificates of stock in our railroad corporations, held by so many of our citizens, from being the witnesses of so much money lost, would be transformed to signs of so much productive capital. A truth of great practical value would be impressed upon our people in reference to those hasty generalizations, which, because of the comparative failures that have attended investments in railroads, injudiciously located in many cases, and in all built under circumstances involving a cost of twice the amount that would have been required under more experienced management and with adequate means, therefore assumes that all roads, without regard to the amount of traffic they would accommodate, to the vast areas of country they would develope, or to the cheapness and economy with which they could be built, would fail to be sources of income and profit to their proprietors.

which they could be built, would fail to be sources of in-come and profit to their proprietors.

The census tables exhibit an increase of the popula-tion of the State for the last decade of less than tweive per cent., and the smallest since the formation of the government; while in the neighboring State of Massa-chusetts, with no virgin lands, no inviting Arcostock, but under the influence of a liberal and far-reaching

Oldtown; Messenger, Increase Blake of Farming-

ton; Assistant Messenger, J. U. Hill of Sullivan.

Speaker of the House, James G. Blaine, Esq.

of Augusta; Clerk, C. A. Miller, Esq., of Rock-

land; Assistant Clerk, F. A. Drew, of Fort Fair-

field; Messenger, E. P. Parcher, of Biddeford;

On Thursday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, Hon.

Israel Washburn, Jr., in Convention of the two

branches, assembled in the Representatives Hall,

S. Senator, in place of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin,

The Legislature then adjourned to Monday the

INCIDENTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE. A correspond-

were skating on a pond in that town, some five

miles long by four wide. The ice rose in billows

ner, a very ludicrous scene was enacted. The

week previous to the shock, a new furnace was

the Commissioners unopened, with a declaration

LINCOLN'S CABINET. The information seems to

STATEMENT CORRECTED. We published a few

Claims for this State was removed from that of-

and Council has been taken in reference to Mr.

Weston's case since the removal of that gentle-

ported action are of course equally without foun-

WEST PENOBSCOT .- At the annual meeting of

the West Penobscot Agricultural Society, held at

President, John Thissel, Corinth. Vice Presidents. Daniel M. Haskell, Garland; Henry H.

Norcross, Charleston; Heary K. Dexter, Corinth. Secretary, Timothy P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag. Trustees, Benjamin Ball, Corinth; Francis W.

Hill, Exeter; Bradford Baston, Levant. Treas-urer and Collector, Timothy P. Batchelder, Ken-

The meeting adjourned to meet at Nichols' hall.

February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon,

for the consideration of the subject of locating

were chosen for the ensuing year:

duskeng. Librarian, David Barker.

the place for future exhibitions.

Board, J. Percival.

for a recipe and give it a trial.

National Fast recommended by the President.

lowing officers:

weeks, say, excusive of the deficiency of the are freas-tirer. The estimated receipts for the current year are \$351,940, and the estimated expenditures, \$364,927. The operations of this department of the Government have been somewhat embarrassed the past year, in con-sequence of the defalcation of the late Treasurer. But it is believed that the ultimate loss to the State proceeding from this dereliction of duty will be small. Whether any legislation upon this subject is necessary, will be for your consideration when you shall have been fully ad vised of all the facts bearing upon it. At a time when the affairs of this office are administered by a gentleman of distinguished ability and unquestionable integrity, the best opportunity will be found (for every body will understand that no reflection upon him can be implied) or the introduction of such reforms in the manner of ransacting its business, and in the rules for conducting transacting its obsines, and in the rules for cohaucting its operations, as will serve to protect the State from losses hereafter. In addition to those further penal enactments, if any, which you may consider expedient, I would earnestly recommend the adoption by the Legislature of a system of accounts for this department, involvance of the second server of the second second server of the second second server of the second se ng, in its perfect execution, the designation of two every item of money received or disbursed, no receipt or draft to be valid unless signed by both. Provisions like these exist in New York, Ohio, and most of the other States, suggested in sec.

farch, 1861, and some provision should be made for its redemption. A like or larger sum, will be due anmually, for several years. The spectacle of a State permitting the years to pass without making an effort to reduce its indebtedness, is one which I cannot look upon with pleasure. The people of this State would be glad of interest which they are annually called upon to pay, and would, I doubt not, applaud the adoption of any well-matured measure for the reduction of the debt upon which it rests. They would if I do not greatly mistake their character, be pleased to see some moderate increase of the State tax—it would be so small that practically they would scarcely feel it— if thereby they might be assured of the gradual but cer-tain extinguishment of the debt of the State. The people who are ever and justly restive under the weight of burdens imposed for the benefit of individuals or classes, or occasioned by the blunders or frauds of their officers, are ever ready and willing to grant the necessary means

for the discharge of their honest obligations.

The reports which the several State officers are by law required to make, will be laid before you at the earliest practicable moment. At the time of preparing this Address, I have not been able, with two or three exceptions, to examine them. They will show the operations of the office from which they respectively emanate, and to them I must refer you for a knowledge, in the main, of their details, and for such practical suggestions as may have occurred to those whose duty it is to make them.

The receipts of the land office for the year ending Nov. 30, 1860, were \$62,624.76, and the disbursements \$58,934.15. I am not aware that any change in the laws respecting the sale and management of the public lands will be demanded.

Whether respectively whether of anount grannt or to examine them. They will show the operations of t

ever measures, whether of encouragement dation, will tend to increase the efficiency of the tia, to place it on a better and more practical foot-Militia, to place it on a better and more practical localing, and make it more available for the exigencies of actual service, will be regarded by you, I may not doubt, with that degree of favor which their own merits, and the circumstances of the times, shall require. Upon a cursory examination of the recommendations the Attorney General, I am inclined to regard them

as timely and judicious.

The welfare and security of a people, and the strength The welfare and security of a people, and the strength and credit of a State, rest, to a large extent, upon a learned and independent judiciary. It is not only essential that able and honest men should be selected for the elevated position of Judges of our highest Court, but it is also important that it should be known that they have been, that they may thereby enjoy the public confidence and respect. The people should always be able to feel that in the manifold questions affecting life, able to feel that in the manifold questions affecting life, liberty and property, which come daily before the Courts, their rights and remedies are in the bands of men of the best legal accomplishments and of unquestioned probity. While it is to be readily conceded that hitherto the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court has been so coestituted as to secure this end in an eminent degree, it is to be considered whether, with the present salaries, we may fairly expect to be accompanied in the future. There eve, already indications that places on the surprised at this, when we reflect that those who occupy the highest places of honor and trust in the State re ion smaller in amount than is paid to is often paid to clerks, agents, cashiers, &c., in our mer-cantile houses and corporations; and which has been increased, in the term of forty years, by only the small sum of two hundred dollars per annun, during which time the expense of living and the compensation received by other persons, whether in public or private life, have advanced nearly one hundred per cent. I leave the sub-

ject to your candid examination.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the Legislature "to require the several towns to make suitable provisions, at their own expense, for the support and main with the framers of that instrument, that "a general diffusion of the advantages of education is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people." we shall not be likely to falter in the discharge of the high obligation they have laid upon us. The suggestions of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and particularly those in regard to Normal Schools, will

The report of the Bank Commissioners will. I have no doubt, confirm the general impression that the banks of this State are in a sound and healthy condition. But while I believe they are entitled to rank among the very safest and best conducted institutions of the kind in the lation is indispensable, either for the protection of the public or of the stockholders, I am confident that I do public or of the stockholders, I am confident that I do not err in asking for the subject your faithful and scrutinizing examination. That every safeguard should be provided consistent with the reasonable convenience of those who are entrusted with the management of the banks, there can be no question. The good name and wolfare of the State and of the banks themselves, not less than the security of the public, demand this. In view of the fact which cannot have escaped your observation that nearly every instance of defalcation, misview of the fact which cannot have escaped your observation, that nearly every instance of defalcation, mismanagement and loss, which has occurred within our State for many years, has arisen from the facilities which have been extended to the officers of the bank to issue and put in circulation, bills to a larger amount than is authorized by law, I cannot help thinking that the recommendation of Governor Hamlin in his message to the Legislature of 1857 pertinent and wise. He said: ountersigned and registered, which shall constitute the circulation of the bank; and also to determine by law the am-unt of bills to be thus delivered." Whether to the legislation recommended by my distinguished predecessor, may not be added such provisions as would authorize and secure a more detailed and searching exam-

of the banks, by the Commissioners, than is no required and practiced, is an inquiry manufactured think not unworthy of your attention.

The Insane Hospital and Reform School, the logical expressions of modern civilization, vindicate our title better, perhaps, than any other of our works, to the name of a Christian Commonwealth. In the fact of name of a Christian Commonwealth. In the fact of name of a Christian Commonwealth.

dren.
Of the Insane Hospital I am unable to speak from any direct knowledge or personal examination of its man-ngement and results, but the uniform testimony of those who are most conversant with the way in which it is conducted, justifies the belief that no inetitution could be administered with more practical wisdom, more exact and rigid economy, and with more beneficial results to the unfortunate persons for whose benefit it was formed. The report of its able and upright Board of Trustees, and of the excellent officers to whose supervision the Hospital is now immediately committed, are to be laid before you, and will fully confirm the favorable opinion already entertained in regard to the management of this

iready entertaints.

I have recently availed myself of an opportunity to
List the Reform School at Cape Elizabeth, and from what I saw there of its management, of its order, clean what I saw there of its management, of its order, clean cliness and decorum, and of the appearance of the boys—sprightly, hopeful lads, the most of them—all too valuable to be castaways—my conviction of the value and aprightly, hopeful lads, the most of them—all too valuable to be castaways—my conviction of the value and importance of that institution have been strengthened and established. Of the admirable qualifications of the Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Scamman, all who have visited the School will bear cheerful testimony. In relation to this method of treating boys who have been removed from the ways of vice and crime, from heaves of shame and assumes of informs in which from homes of shame and examples of infamy, in which there was scarcely a chance for them to become anything but peats of society. I would say that education is better than ignorance, good habits than bad, and that Reform Schools are cheaper than Penitentiaries.

The affairs of the State Prison navy years. It is ap-tention of the Legislature for several years. It is ap-parent, however, that no final solution of the questions been raised in reference to them, has you It will be for you to consider whether any legislation is necessary to place them on a footing that will allay the uneasiness which has existed, and contin-ues to exist to some extent, in the public mind in Yegard to them. The prison expenses at Thomaston, unlike to them. The prison expenses at Thomaston, unlike these of most of the neighboring States, have for many many years, of the State government, which the power of no Warden could avail to overthrow. But however this may be, and whether there are just causes for com-plaint or not, and whether the faults, if any have existed, have been in the system or in the officer, be no doubt shat the whole subject should

thing examination.

The history of the American people, of their opinions, purposes and aspirations anterior to the Revolutionary war, the principles underlying the commencement and prosecution of that struggle, and which were supposed to have been established by its success; the grand and deathless truths of the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution with its affirmations, omissions and exclusions, its luminous contemporaneous expositions; the original policy of the government; the opinions and labors of the fathers, of Washington, Franklin, Rush, Henry, Adams, Jefferson and Madison; the decisions of the Judicial tribunals of the Slave States down to a recent period; the frequent admissions in regard to all these, in our own times, and even in the late President lial canvass, by distinguished southern Statesmen, prove beyond the reach of cavil or doubt, that this government could not have been established with any view to the extension, or the advancement of the interests of slavery, and that the system of African bondage, as practiced in this country, was regarded by those who framed the Constitution, as an oril and not as a good.

thriftless, weak, self-destructive, it required expansion, and protection from without—and hence the history of its assumptions and claims for the last forty years. In 1820, the slave power demanded the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State. In 1830 it effects the required the removal of the Lucian from the Law of the Lucian from th ed the removal of the Indians from their homes in Alabama and Georgia. In 1840 it drove the red men out of Florida. In 1850, having previously acquired Toxas and large portions of Mexico, for the advantage of slavery, it obtained an abandonment by Congress of the long approved principles of the ordinance of '87, and it procured the passage of a new fugitive slave law, abhorent in some of its provisions to every sense of justice and every feeling of humanity. But to all these demands and conquests the people of the free States, from their old and inextinguishable regard for their Southern brethren, from their love of peace, and devotion to the Union, submitted. In 1854, it wrested from freedom the Union, submitted. In 1854, it wrested from freedom the Union, submitted. In 1854, it wrested from freedom the Union, submitted. In 1854, it wrested from freedom the Union, submitted. In 1854, it wrested from freedom the Union, and is no longer within the jurisdiction and by Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clây, Mr. Webster, and even by Mr. Calhoun in the later time. There is no such the abrogation of the Missouri compromise line, openthe abrogation of the Missouri compromise line, opening the virgin fields of the vast and beautiful regions of Kansas and Nebraska to the torture of involuntary labor. In 1855 and 6, it inaugurated a reign of violence and terror in Kansas, that the freemen of that reheat the control of the the the laws by force, and thus make war upon the United States; or if, in the madness of the bour, they shall attempt to prevent the inauguration of the administration at Washington, to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State under the Leompton Constitution, an instrument which embodied the declaration, in substance, that slavery was a thing of divine authority, above and beyond the power of human laws to impinge; and to all these machinations and the ministration and the machine and the ministration and the ministration and the madness of the bour, they shall attempt to prevent the inauguration of the incoming president at the National Capitol, let there be no doubt that all such treasonable endeavors will utterly and ignobly fail; for the law-abiding, Union loving, courageous people, not of the free States alone, but of all the States, will rally to the execution of the laws, the defence of the Constitution and the ministration at the national Capitol, let there be no doubt that all such treasonable endeavors will utterly and ignobly fail; for the laws and the such treasonable endeavors will utterly and ignobly fail; for the laws and the such treasonable endeavors will utterly and ignobly fail; for the laws abiding, Union loving, courageous people, not of the free States alone, but of the laws, the laws by force, and the such treasonable endeavors will utterly and ignobly fail; for the laws are alone, and the laws are alone and the laws are alone. man laws to impinge; and to all these machinations— violent, fraudulent, and revolutionary as they were—the ance of the laws and the power of the ballot. In 1860 it demanded of the country an affirmation of the right of property in man by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and protection to slave property in the Territories—demands which, if acceded to, would have made slavery legal and irremovable in every State of the Union,—the one thing sacred and national, above all others, under the Constitution established, by the great men of the earlier age, in order that the blessings of liberty might be accurred to them and their decay. all others, under the Constitution established, by the great men of the earlier age, in order that the blessings of liberty might be secured to them and their descend-ants so long as their work shall endure. The men of the free States, and of the Slave States, too, who had been unable to bring their minds to believe that slavery was a blessing favored of Heaven, and upheld by the organic law, as a national institution, but who held, without addition or diminution, the doctrines illustrated by the latter is the states of the trial will be a state of the trial will be seen begun. I yet believe most firmly that the moderation and steadinstto the emergency, and taking issue with the slaveholders in regard to the dangerous and revolutionary theories, assumptions and claims set up and insisted upon by the

preservation of the Union in its old integrity of living principles and glorious hopes, is made the pretext, by a portion of the slave-holding States, for the subversion of that Constitution, and the disruption of that Union; and by another portion for exacting a series of concessions and abnegations from the people of the free States which they have no moral right to make, and which, while they would involve, if made, a surrender of everything affirmed or gained in the recent election, would, nevertheless, bring no peace to the country, for the reason that the willingness of the people to make them, would only prove their measureless canacity for abasement and theless, bring no peace to the country, for the reason that the willingness of the people to make them, would only prove their measureless capacity for abasement and servility, and thus invite fresh demands and ever-recurring aggressions. The history of the past shows that no concessions will be accepted as satisfactory which do not secure to the slave States the rights of expansion and protection to their peculiar property, under the federal Constitution. That is what they believe they need, and this alone will satisfy them. I believe that I speak the voice of every true, brave, and conservative man in the North, when I say that such concessions cannot be made. Notes of every true, brave, and conservative man in the North, when I say that such concessions cannot be made. But, if not, we are told that the slave States, or a portion of them, will withdraw from the Union. No, they will not. They cannot go, and in the end they will not want to go. Much as they desire to have their views accepted by the country, far as they would go to secure the protection of slavery by the general government, and its unchecked expansion, they will not pass the brink of the precipice, to secure these ends. Deeply as they regret the accession of the party of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin to power in the general government, an actual and permanent secession of any or all of the slave States, they would regret still more,—for they are not regardless of the strifes, the difficulties, the inevitable disasters, and the long line of woes that would beset.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Ja.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS. We find the following which purports to be an outline of Mr. Buchanan's response to the demands of the South Carolina Commissioners, in the New York Express:

"On Monday, after 3 o'clock, the President's reply was addressed to the Hons. Rhett, Orr and Adams, and delivered by the President's Secretary. On its reception, mortification was evinced at the non recognition of the title of Commissioners, as they designated themselves. The President approves the conduct of Major Anderson, on the ground that he had tangible evaluations with their strength, their security and their friends than those who by their sus, their truer and better friends than those who by their subsequent disclosures have satisfied those well

When the excitement of the hour shall have passed, nd reason has resumed her sway, when the reali disunion, the burdens, the difficulties and dangers shall be seen as they are, and the old-time respect and friendbe seen as they are, and the old-time respect and friend-ship shall re-appear, for they cannot always be repressed, and when the people of the slave States shall come to accept, as they will, the conclusion of that invincible logic which pronounces the Union a necessity—commercial, social and political—to all its members, and which has also determined the position of the free States upon the question, no longer to be a disturbing one, of slavery,—concord, mutual respect and confidence, will be re-established on a basis which no faction, in any quarter, shall be able to disturb. In the meantime, conditions that the property occupancy of the troops of South Carolina occupancy of the Union occupancy of the Union occupancy of the troops of South Carolina occupancy of the troops o re-ostablished on a basis which no faction, in any quarter, shall be able to disturb. In the meantime, conciliation, forbearance, and tokens of good will, which no criminations shall be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatsoever respect we may have been wrong, will be the offerings which, as good men and patriots we shall lay upon the altar of our country. But in doing this we need consent to the abatement of not one jot or tittle of the principles affirmed by the people at the recent election. We will stand by the about their dwellings, lead to the confiscation of their property, and possibly compel their flight

the personal liberty bills, as they are called, of some celled out among the wealthiest men, chiefly if the free states, have been the occasion of much crimof the free states, have been the occasion of much crimination, not only on the point of our Southern neighbors, nish his share under the penalty of being consideration. but also from considerable numbers of our own people. The reasons which induced their passage, and the provisions which they embody, have been, I think, singularly misunderstood by many who have complained of them. As a general thing, I believe they were intended visions which they embody, have been, I think, singularly misunderstood by many who have complained of them. As a general thing, I believe they were intended in perfect good faith, to accomplish two legitimate purposes; first, to prevent the kidnapping, or illegal removal of free persons from the States; and, secondly, to bring their action into entire harmony with the line of constitutional power and obligation as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Ponnsylvania. So far as this has been the case, and where the legislation of the State has not, in fact, transcended these limits, there can be no just cause of exception to what has been done. But if, passing this boundary, laws have been enacted which are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of any constitutional law of Congress, although they Courts, they ought not to remain on the statute books. Unconstitutional laws are not merely harmless. Powerless for good they are not impotent for syll; and are always.

which I have so carnestly commended to your notice, depend upon no such contingency, as in the experience of other States, has been the condition of their accomplishment.

A noble field, broad, fertile and beautiful, has been given to us to be cultivated and adorned. With a just appreciation of it extent, capacity and meda, let us appreciation of the extent, capacity and meda, let us appreciation of the states. Learn that the receipts into the formatical to accomplish particans, let us urise if we can to the height of the great argument which duty and patriotism so eloquently address to us.

The report of the Treasurer will be laid before you in a few days, and will place you in possession of such factures are will fully inform you in regard to the financial condition of the State. I learn that the receipts into the first will place you in regard to the financial condition of the State. I learn that the receipts into the States. I learn that the receipts into the States, for the next decision of the laws of this State. And if, thereupon, eacher that the receipts into the first that the receipts into the states, the states, for the next decision of the laws of this State. And if, thereupon, and the requirements of conventional and paramount to consult the requirements of conventions of the states, and the surface and adorned. With a just appreciation of the states, to the first that the peramount to consult the next that the receipts into the first the state of the states, to the first that the receipts into the first that the

to the extension, or the advancement of the interests of slavery, and that the system of African bondage, as practiced in this country, was regarded by those who framed the Constitution, as an evil and not as a good. That they neither desired nor expected its diffusion, but that they contemplated, and their contemporaries provided for, its restriction, looking to its ultimate extinction, is apparent, to make no other specifications, from the provisions of the Constitution authorizing the prohibition of the Slave trade, and recognizing fugitives from labor and service as "persons" and not as property, and therefore not reclaimable by any process applicable to property; from the ordinance of Jefferson, in 1784, and of Dane in 1787, and from the act of the first Congress, passed in 1791, affirming the latter.

These ideas in regard to the Constitution, to the policy of the government, and to the character, rights and destiny of slavery, prevailed throughout the country during the life time of those by whom our institutions were moulded. Slavery was a wakness, an impolicy, an evil with all; with many, a sin. It was the child of municipal law, local, sectional, not national. If there is the record, it cannot be blotted out, it cannot be burnt out, it remains forever.

But the infirmities and necessities of this system were such that its properity, perhaps its very existence, depended upon a change of policy and purpose among those upon whom it was fixed. As slavery was in itself thriftless, weak, self-destructive, it required expansion, and protection from without—and hence the history of the sound by his oath of office, to enforce the laws of the land can be and shall be faithfully executed. In their words, it is whether we have a government or not. The President is one fact, the death of a people's spirity thriftless, weak, self-destructive, it required expansion, and protection from without—and hence the history of the sound by his oath of office, to enforce the laws of the land can be and shall be faithfully exe

thereof. There is no power in the government to re-lease the President from the discharge of constitutional duty. He must "see that the laws are faithfully execu-ted," and that he may, the military and naval forces of that the world has ever seen, is destroyed. If the ple of any of the States shall resist the laws by and thus make war upon the United States; or if, execution of the laws, the defence of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the Union, imbued with the spirit of that patriot-President, who, in an emergency not unlike the present, utered the memorable words, "The Union - it must be preserved."

virtue. Then the divisions of party will disappear from amongst us, and the names by which we have been rec-

by the fathers in their works and tree, provided by the fathers in their works and tree, provided by the father in in regard to the dangerous and revolutionary theories, assumptions and claims set up and insisted upon by the canvass,—which terminated, after the most full and thorough discussion that ever took place in the country, in the election of Abraham Lincoln, as President, and Hannibal Hamlio, as Vice President, of the United States. This result was accomplished in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and of the several States, and was the deliberate, well considered and honest verdict of the people. This verdict, so honorably obtained, and so necessary to the defence of the Constitution of our fathers, and to the preservation of the Union in its old integrity of living principles and glorious hopes, is made the pretext, by a the Union, and the love of liberty yet burning in the breasts of the people, may, and I believe will, carry the country safely through the perils which encompass it, while a few more years like the past, with its heresies and demoralizations, would have bound it, without remedy, to the car of a grinding and relentless oligarchy. Now, the corruptions of an administration which have become a national scandal—malversations, frauds and peculations, which, in a single term, have dwarfed the aggregate of the wrongs and corruptions in the government from its formation to the present time, may be fully exposed, and their progress arrested, before they have become so fixed upon our system, as to be ineradicable and fatal, and before the contagion of their example has reached the homes of the people.

reached the homes of the people. good, whether looking to the preservation of the Con-stitution, the integrity of the Union, or to the promotion of the varied interests of our own State, you may rely upon my prompt and cordial co-operation, ISRAEL WASHBURN, Js.

non recognition of the title of Commissioners, as they had designated themselves.

The President approves the conduct of Major us, their truer and better friends than those who by their wildul misrepresentations of the views and purposes of their neighbors; by their unnatural and malignant revilings of the great majority of the people among whom they live, and with their treacherous friendship for the slaveholders, have been in no small degree responsible for the want of confidence and fraternity, the distrust and apprehension, the passion and the fever, which are the immediate spring of all our present troubles. They will learn, as they should know already, that the people of the free States have no intention of intermeddling with their system in the States where it exists by virtue of the local law, and that they will cheerfully extend to them all their constitutional and equal rights.

When the excitement of the hour shall have passed, when the excitement of the hour shall have passed. Subsequent disclosures have satisfied those well informed that such was the intention. Once in for the withdrawal of the United States forces, say

ing, 'this I cannot and will not do.'

He also announced his firm determination to col lect the revenues, and that the property now in occupancy of the troops of South Carolina must re of the U. S. Arsenal !

Floyd's reason for resigning, "The agreement wa made between the Secretary of War, who had no nce, will be right to make it, and the leaders of the mod

ment of not one jot or titue of the principles and most of the people at the recent election. We will stand by the Constitution of our fathers, the Constitution as it is, and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt from the State. The Washington correspondent of moral treason, and justly render us the scorn of manly as was ever any loan during the French revo tion or during the chronic revolutions in Mexico

Our Phillips correspondent informs us that tw loads of butter were forwarded from that pla last week, over the Androscoggin Railroad, Boston markets, weighing respectively, 3,500 and and are always of mischievous example. With views, I would carnestly recommend a candid ex-

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, January 10, 1861.

NOTICE.

Agents for collecting and canvassing are now at work in Kennebee, Franklin, Sagadahoc, Penobscot, Waldo, Oxford, Androscoggin and Somerset. Our present neces-nities require the immediate payment of all outstanding dues by subscribers and advertisers. We are confident

A Lesson for the Day.

While it may be true, as it is sometimes serted, that revolutions never go backward, it is ed of the following sapient remarks upon what inquestionably the fact that those who instigate and set them on foot seldom realize the objects that has for its basis the uprooting and over-his words. When Bacon wrote the motto, turning of established laws and regulations, and is always more or less dangerous. It lets loose he placed the dashes and points so as to conver the passions of men, and calls into activity that the meaning, that his country was his home class of men whose passions are of the baser kind wherever he was in it, and man was his brother, of law and order which had before surrounded them and kept them in place, and invites them to action. They delight in scenes of violence, and action. They delight in scenes of violence, and state of the scenes of violence, and scenes of violence of violence, and scenes of violence of violen are eager to engage in bloodshed and strife. These the leaders of the revolution, for a while direct difference in the sense of this motto. It meansit, and are in course of time themselves pushed aside and their places filled by others.

variably, that they have called into play a force we aver that the motto expresses exactly what is which they are powerless to control or guide. was intended it should, and the punctuation So it was in the French revolution of 1789. Many such as to make that expression accordingly. of those who commenced and inaugurated that turn, during that reign of terror, fell in the path often communicated his ideas on agricultural subof the very demon of blood and destruction, whose jects to the American Farmer, published in Baltisavage power they had invoked and used.

so ready to desolate the country with fighting and man." bloodshed, might, if they would, learn an import-

arable from his position, now finds himself out- our brother man." stripped in the race for popular favor by new recruits, and is forced to content himself with the tion? seventh place in the list of delegates from Charles- Freedom of Speech. The Day Book, a paper ton. Cobb and Yancey are in like situations, as published in New York city, is permitted to utter are many others who have for years labored in the following atrociously treasonable gaseonac the traitorous work of disunion. Others are pre- with entire impunity : ferred before them; their voice is unheeded, and

traitors to their country, will find in the end, that they have ruined others, but have not benefitted prevent a destiny so horrible, a treason so more

men will not even attain to the poor notoriety of negroes in our political system. martyrdom in an infamous cause.

will not be overlooked or neglected, either by the children may live to see the end. Legislature or the people, in the interest which is now so absorbingly bestowed upon national affairs. Arrest of Mr. Austin. We mentioned la

it by all parties.

Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveller, are unimpeachable. was present at the inauguration of Governor Washburn, on Thursday last. He seemed to take a marked interest in the proceedings, no doubt looking forward to the time when he himself, instead of a simple spectator, should be the most prominent actor in a similar, though more grandly imposing ceremony. He informed us confidentially the other day, that he was already in unselfish and patriotic abnegation of his own claims, worthy of Cincinnatus or Washington. he had withdrawn his name from the canvass of accept the Presidency of the new Southern Re- both pecuniarily and professionally. public, to mark his sense of the ingratitude of his countrymen. His qualifications for the posi-

The Fast Day recommended by President Buchanan was not observed, we believe by religous services in any of the churches of tais city. The following Sabbath, however, was made the congregations in regard to the method of treating the subject by their respective ministers, and "freedom of speech" occasionally indulged in by prominent laymen, which they would hardly be willing to see imitated by their spiritual teachers.

A NATIONAL SALUTE. In commemoration of the heroic defence of New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815, and in recognition of "the brave and patriotic conduct of Maj. Anderson in defending the flag and the honor of the Union at his a pump in 1855. Any person possessing the inpost of danger and duty" in Charleston harbor, a national salute of one hundred guns, by order with his present address. of Gov. Washburn, was fired in this city, and in Portland and Bangor at noon to-day. The bells was the gentleman who raised the "good pig," of the churches in this city were also rung.

"Silence!" cried an Irish Judge, as he sat decided a dozen cases this morning, and havn't heard one of them." There are a great many such judges in the world who are continually deciding cases without hearing the evidence.

We were reminded of this class of people the other day, by reading in the Gospel Banner the remarks of a writer under the caption of "The XX Editor's Arboretum," which means, we suppose, Twenty Editors in the bush. Among other things, he has a spasm of hypercriticism in regard to the motto of the Maine Farmer, and is deliver-

he considers the "ignorance" of his neighbors : MOTTO PERVERTED .- It is curious to notice. and set them on foot seldom realize the objects sometimes, how a writer's ignorance of the rules for which they begin the struggle. Cases where the contrary is true, constitute the exception rather than the rule. A revolution is a remedy

"Our home-our country; and our brother-man. and particularly strong and active. It liberates violent and dangerous minds from the restraints of law and order which had been considered as if it was

"Our home, our country, and our brother man. men, from the very nature of things, soon become The difference in punctuation makes a marked

"Our home is our country, and our brother is man." Now, with all due deference to the superior The originators of revolutions find, almost in- astuteness, intelligence and learning of the writer

· The history of it is this. It was taken from amous revolution became the victims of Robes- the writings of the late Richard K. Meade, of pierre and his compeers; while they, in their Fredericksburg, Va., who, about thirty years ago. more. In one of his communications, he urged As it was in the French revolution, so it has upon farmers that it was theirs as well as his often been, and will still be with those who seek duty to devote their talents and their energies to redress for the wrongs and injuries, either fancied the promotion of their own welfare, and that of or real, in the hazardous and uncertain remedy of their country and of mankind in general-in revolution. And in the light of history and of other words, (modifying the aphorism of Bacon,) past experience, our brethren of the South, now "To our home, our country, and our brother

Soon after this was published, the Maine Farm was started, and before the first number was We think they are beginning to see that if the made up, the publisher requested us to furnish a revolution they have so long threatened to pre- motto for it. As the paper was designed to procipitate upon the country goes on, they will form mote the interests of our own people—our own no exception to the rule we have already snoken country, and the good of mankind generally, we of, but must themselves sooner or later become the considered Mr. Meade's modification of Bacon's victims of their own rashness and folly. Already words very expressive of the objects of the Farmer these leaders see the power gliding from their and adopted it as our motto. For nearly thirty hands, and find themselves pushed aside by other years we have labored to conduct the Farmer i men. Rhett, who through thirty years has borne accordance with the sentiment therein conveyed. the brunt of the unequal contest of disunion, and viz.: to the promotion of the interests, welfare never quailed beneath the load of infamy insep- and prosperity of "Our home, our country, and

"Every intelligent mind in the nation is now their influence unfelt. Hammond complains that revolving this inquiry, and as day after day pass the whole affair is in the hands of the rabble! cs by, it becomes more and more apparent that
These leaders who, for their own ambitious

A braham Lincoln will not be inaugurated Presipurposes and objects, have played the part of traitors to their country, will find in the end, that themselves. They will live unhonored, and die strous, a crime so hideous as that now attempted by the party supporting Lincoln. They should or But more than this; their whole scheme will ganize as Minute-men at once, and declare to the world that they will march at a moment's notice most miserably fail. The American people must to put down and crush out any man or any party

of the band of patriots who fought for the achieve-THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. The space to which ment of our national freedom, and for the estabwe are limited will not permit us to give an extended notice or review of Governor Washburn's ed. Ralph Farnham the honored and venerable Inaugural Address. It will be found in our paper revolutionary soldier, died on the 26th ult., at this week, and we commend its suggestions and the residence of his son in Acton, in this State, at recommendations to the candid attention of our the age of one hundred and four years, five months readers. The portion devoted to matters of pure- and nineteen days. He lingered long enough to ed to return home. ly local or State concern, and which ought to be witness the sad spectacle of a dissevered Union regarded in the highest degree important to our and the inauguration of a fratricidal conflict, of prosperity and growth as a community, we hope which neither his children nor his children's

We shall take occasion more particularly to week the arrest of Mr. Jesse Austin, one of the refer, hereafter, to the several topics of domestic Hallowell police, on suspicion of criminal cominterest, so ably and satisfactorily discussed in plicity with the perpetrators of the Fayette robbery. The arrest grew out of the statements The portion devoted to the general condition of made by two of the gang, that he was in league the country is treated in a manly, straightforward with them to effect the robbery of the American way, and whatever may be the opinion of the Bank in that city. He was not charged with any public in regard to the views expressed by him, connection with the Fayette robbery. We are upon which of course great diversity of sentiment happy to learn that the examination of Mr. Auswill be entertained, the merit of frankness, clear- tin before Judge Titcomb has resulted in his enness and comprehensiveness of treatment, we tire and honorable acquittal of all criminal or think, will be generally and cheerfully accorded to improper connection with the rogues who made the charges against him. So far as we know or have heard his integrity as an officer and a man

WILLS' STUMP AND STONE EXTRACTOR. Attention is called to the Stump and Stone Extractor advertised in another column,-the invention of our former townsman, Mr. Eri Wills, now of Hammonton, N. J. We shall notice the invention more at length in our next, and accompany our remarks by an engraved representation of the the field for the Presidency in 1864. With an machine. Meanwhile, we have a model of it on exhibition at our office. which the public are invited to call and examine.

THE AGE. We are glad to state that our friend 1860, preferring the election of Lincoln, (a man Daniel T. Pike, Esq., has returned to the editorial neither so handsome nor so famous as himself,) charge of the Age. In common with all the rather than it should be thrown into the House brethern of the craft we heartily welcome him to produce discord and disunion. He feels, however, that his self-sacrificing devotion to the good ranks of the quill-drivers of Maine. He has also of his country has not been duly appreciated, and assumed the direction of the business affairs of it is darkly hinted that he may be induced to the paper. We wish him success in his labors

tion, are undeniable, and he would find no diffi- us with a new dress, new heading, and its colculty in selecting a Cabinet from among the ums excellently filled! The omission of the word Rhetts, the Yanceys, and the Cobbs, and other "Temperance" from the heading looks somewhat crack brained statesmen of the South, similarly strange, however. It continues to be edited and qualified to assist him in administering the govern- published by our indomitable brother Forbes. whose heart whatever may be said of his "head." we are assured still beats warmly for Temperance and every other cause which may be for the good

The following officers of the Piscataqui occasion, on the part of most of our clergy- Central Agricultural and Horticultural Society men, suitably (or unsuitably, according to the were elected at Dover on Wednesday the 26th ult varying judgment and tastes of their hearers,) to A. M. Robinson, President; T. S. Pullen, and notice the present crisis in national affairs. It is E. G. Flanders, Vice Presidents; Lyman Lee, not necessary to remark that considerable diversi- Secretary, Treasurer and Collector; Wm. N. ty of sentiment was manifested in some of the Thompson, A. J. Chase, T. Hazeltine, Trustees PROMENADE CONCERTS. The first of the series of

> Promenade Concerts at Meonian Hall, will take patriotism of Maj. Anderson. In New York, place on Friday evening of the present week. Subscribers will obtain their tickets of Mr. H. S Osgood, at the Express Office. Tickets for a single evening 50 cents; for the course \$3.

A correspondent wishes to know the where abouts of Thomas Ling, who obtained a patent for formation will confer a favor by sending us a note

Ashael Allen of Norridgewock, not Miller mentioned in the Farmer of Dec. 20.

The Legislature assembled on Wednesday, Jan. upon the bench-"silence in court. Here we've 2d, at the State House in this city, and the two Correspondence with the S. C. Commission branches were organized by the choice of the fol-

New York, Jan. 7. The correspondence be-tween the South Carolina Cmmissioners and the President, is printed in the Charleston papers. President of the Senate, Hon. John N. Goodenow of York; Secretary, James M. Lincoln, Eq., of Bath; Assistant Secretary, Ezra C. Brett, of Commissioners and the President, is printed in the Charleston papers received here by steamer Columbia, to-night. The substance of the correspondence has been hereto-fore published. The last communication from the Commissioners to the President, and which he declined to receive, concludes as follows:

"You have decided; you have resolved to hold by force what was obtained through misplaced confidence, and converted Major Anderson's viola-tion of orders into a legitimate executive order; you have rendered civil war inevitable. Be it as field; Messenger, E. P. Parcher, of Biddeford; Assistants, Otis W. Means, of Machiasport, and S. J. Chadbourne, of Dixmont. she will endeavor to do her duty bravely and hope fully."

Secession of New York Clay New York, Jan. 7. Mayor Wood, in his n was inducted in the usual form into the office of Governor of the State. At the close of the ceremony of installation, Governor Washburn deliv- is not prepared, however, for violent measure ered his inaugural Address, which was listened to Troops for Charleston.

with profound interest by the members of the Legislature and a large number of other citizens was chartered by Gen. Scott. She will be at of the State who were in attendance. The Address will be found in the address will be address will

dress will be found in our columns this week.

In the afternoon, an order was passed by the two Houses in concurrence, assigning Wednesday for Charleston, with a full supply of provisions for Maj. Anderson.

Immediate Secession in Georgia Mississippi.

whose resignation is to take effect on the 17th Augusta, Ga., 7th. Seventy Counties are for ediate secession, twenty-nine for co-operation The two Houses met in Convention and elected and five are divided. Jos. B. Hall, Esq., of Presque Isle, Secretary of State, and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland Atterner Convention and elected and the artillery to prepare ball and cartridge. The delegates to the Convention are unanimous for

State, and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, or land, Attorney General for the ensuing year. Second despatch.—The Convention Second despatch.—The Convention were also elected, viz: Jared Fuller, Frederick to-day. A resolution was adopted that the Pres Robie, Benj. D. Metcalf, Lewis L. Wadsworth, nance of ident appoint a Committee to draw up an ordinance of secession. The Committee will be an Jr., Geo. A. Frost, Joseph M. Dennis, Washing-nounced to-morrov

Anti-Coercion in Virginia. Richmond, 7th. The House has appointed 7th inst., in order to pay due observance to the Committee to report a State Convention bill. National Fast recommended by the President

Houses.

The bill to arm the State will come before the

Incidents of the Earthquake. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Auburn, says the shock of the recent earthquake in this order for Wednesday: it will also probably pass. State was sensibly felt by a company of boys who The excitement is somewhat subsid Illinois and Ohio.

The Governors of Illinois and Ohio in the and trembling all along the shore, "frightening the boys shockingly" and bastening them on to the boys shockingly," and hastening them on to tutional laws, and the adoption of conciliatory terra firma. At the Universalist Church in Tur- measures.

Secession Matters.

The telegraphic despatches from Washington. placed in the basement of the building, which on this day had given out too much heat for comfort. Charleston, and other places, give the following A gentleman had been down and adjusted the record of the progress of the secession movement dampers, and had just seated himself in his pew and the measures which have been taken by the when the shock occurred. Supposing the turnace government for the enforcement of the laws and had exploded, he rushed into the cellar, followed the preservation of the Union :

Washington, Jan. 2. Mr. Baker, the new Senby almost the entire congregation, the preacher by almost the entire congregation, the preacher bringing up the rear. Finding all safe below, Senate to-day. His remarks produced an excelthe frightened worshippers returned to their seats and resumed their devotions, grateful for their preservation.

Senate to-day. His remarks produced an exception of their seats lent effect, especially upon the border men.

The secessionists are all taken aback by the appointment of Mr. McIntyre as Collector of Charleston, and will prevent his confirmation if

The Poor North. The amount on deposit in possible. But he will go, and the revenue will be collected.—Tel. to Boston Journal. 1859 in the several Savings Banks of the six New Captain Charles Stone has been appointed In-England States was \$72, 251,701.19. This is in-dependent of the deposits of business men and oth-columbia, at the recommendation of General ers in the banks of circulation and discount. The Scott. He will organize the District militia

ers in the banks of circulation and discount. The entire amount in all the banks of the six "cotton states".—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi—according to the returns to the Treasury department, was, on the first of January. 1859, only \$34,918,689. Thus, it appears the savings alone of the poorer the poorer of the poorer than the policy of the laws.

classes of New England, exceed the entire deposits | Charleston, Jan. 2. Col. Pettigrew has warned of the entire business community of six of the er is well guarded. Women have tendered their richest Southern States, by more than two dollars services at the forts.

The convention has passed a treason ordinance. making the levying of war against the State, The aidi President has given the cold shoulder to the South ordinance that the judicial power heretofore vested Carolina Commissioners. He not only flatly refused to disavow the conduct of Maj. Anderson be vested in the General Assembly.

and remand him again to Fort Moultrie, but he has returned a second note addressed to him by here last night that Fort Sumter was now being besieged, and that all of Major Anderson's com-munications had been cut off. Fort Moultrie had that he would receive no further communications from them. Finding the further prosecution of their mission hopeless, they have wisely concluding the further prosecution of the mission hopeless, they have wisely concluding the further prosecution of their mission hopeless, they have wisely concluding the further prosecution of the further pros

the secessionists.

Major Anderson has determined not to renew his request for a reinforcement, but will perish bravely in his fort. His men have sworn to stand be sufficiently authentic that Hon. Edward Bates by him until death.

of St. Louis and Hon. Simon Cameron of Penn-A combination is forming to take forcible possylvania have been invited to places in Mr. Lin- session of Washington on or before the 4th of Cabinet-the former as Secretary of the Interior, March, but the exact time is not yet determined This statement is from a reliable source. and the latter of the Treasury. It is also confi-The following schemes for the adjustment of dently stated that Mr. Seward has been tendered the sectional controversy has been agreed upon by

the Secretaryship of State and will accept the of-2. Some amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law.
3. All Personal Liberty Bills to be repealed. 4. Non interference by Congress with slavery in the States, except by consent of all the States.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 3. Mr. Hopkins, Commissioner from Alabama to Virginia arrived toweeks since a statement on the authority of a paragraph in the Boston Journal, that the action of the Executive Council in March last, by which Geo. M. Weston, Esq., late Commissioner of

day. He has received a dispatch from Governor of Alabama, stating that the State has gone for secession by a considerable majority.

New York, Jan. 3. The Times' Baltimore corfice, had been rescinded. We understand that such is not the fact. No action of the Governor respondent says that Winter Davis has written a letter denouncing the efforts that are made to assemble the Maryland Legislature, as being insti-Weston's case since the removal of that gentle-man, and all the inferences based upon such re-a plot to take forcible possession of Washington. He says that the only safety for Maryland and slavery is in the Union. He opposes a convention of the border States, as unconstitutional, and thinks it still possible that all differences may

Kenduskeag on the 2d inst., the following officers correspondent states that Mr. Buchanan is determined to collect the revenue at Charleston, and the steamer Onacosta is to be added to the squadron to sustain Mr. McIntyre in collecting it. Five thousand citizens of Baltimore have signed an address sustaining Governor Hicks in not call-

New York, Jan. 3. The Times' Washington

ing an extra session of the Legislature. Savannah, Jan. 4. The forts are in possession Treas-er, Ken-er, K possession of the revenue cutter.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4. Gov. Brown has East Corinth, on Wednesday the 13th day of dered the restoration of the captured revenue cutter Dobbin. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4. There is much excite

ment here in consequence of a rumor that four companies have been ordered from Fort Monroe to Charleston. Lieut. Morse has regigned.

Charleston, Jan. 4. Gov. Pickens has appoint. NORTH KENNEBEC SOCIETY. The annual meeting of North Kennebec Society was held in Waterville on Tuesday, 1st inst., and the following officers elected: Daniel Jones, President; D. R. Secretary of War; — Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury; W. H. Hariee, Superintendent of the Postal and Light House Department. Wing and Bradford Sawtelle, Vice Presidents: partments; and A. C. Yarlington, Secretary of

Joseph Percival, Secretary; H. Percival, Collectthe Interior.

Washington, Jan. 6. The Alabama and MissisWashington, Jan. 6. onference last night, and E. Shores, Elbridge Sawtelle, Josiah Morrill and W. A. P. Dillingham, Trustees; Delegate to the respective States, advising their immediate Social respective States, advising their immediate Social respective States. sion, as there was no prospect fo

Board, J. Percival.

The Mail states that the debt of the Society is adjustment.

Two gears ago it was about twenty-five hundred.

Two years ago it was about twenty-five hundred.

Bultimore, Jan. 6. Gov. Hicks has published an address to the citizens of Maryland, giving his address to the citizens of Maryland, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature. It abounds in emphatic Union sentiments. He

The attention of our readers is called to the notice in our advertising columns, of the New England Washing Preparation. It is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Send his slaves, under horrible torture. The negroes have been arrested. The ringleader has escaped. The people in various parts of the country are testifying their admiration of the bravery and patriotism of Maj. Anderson. In New York,

Philadelphia, and other cities salutes have been chosen permanent President of the Convention to day.

Resolutions were offered declaring the right of

Counterfeit tens on the Bank of Brighton, Fla. to secede from the Union, and that there is Mass., are in circulation. The vignette of the spurious money is a woman leaning upon a bale of cotton, with cotton factories in the distance. They are printed on thin paper, and the face is covered with waving red lines.

Fig. to secede from the Union, and that there is cause for the immediate exercise of this right, and that it is the duty of the State to prepare for its exercise. After some discussion as to the policy of their immediate passage, the further consideration of them was postponed till Monday.

From the sentiment of prominent members it covered with waving red lines.

may be set down as certain that the Convention Belgrade, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decessionists and 86 co-operationists to the Couvention. Congressio

SENATE. The Pa the special order for Mr. Baker of Ore Senate. He refer speech as the best h him of what had b although it had be should never have He said that th power; its Consti ower equally caps that the Constitut

ferred to the same jamin, to disprove Mr. Baker read to show that it was Government. He Webster, the gover to the extract read iress of John Quit tor had unwittingly t was said nullific argument, and too right of a State to There was but on people, and all the ereignty of a State ras not a sovereign with special refer were not exactly ar erty laws, if they

fugitive Slave law Lincoln will enforce revenue or fugitive motion to adjourn. age from the President Mr. Davis of Miss thorizing the Presi lature, to withdra take needful secur maining; directing right of any State and to give notice

proclamation. Laide printed. Adjour Maine in place of ined, and took his A memorial of the asking Congress to the Committee of Th The Indian Appro

instructing the Jud what legislation is gress in consequence The previous ques
House refused to ent
Mr. Davis withdre

SENATE. Mr. Big citizens of Philadelp Mr. Crittenden's res of a meeting at Han Mr. Crittenden amble of which stat and that it is diffic gress to take such States to make such tion as would aver emergency the opin ple ought to be her provisions be made the sense of the peo following resoluti

Mr. Crittenden sacrifice for the go of the Union, and iutions, having conf give good advice. Mr. Crittenden's the unfinished busin Mr. Baker resur that the attacks on regard to the Territo of local law. He Hunter, admitting gard to slavery ha

the South thought Mr. Baker said he the other side to fa alavery. Mr. Benjamin said Congress had the pov Mr. Baker though the matter of compa-jamin believed Cong slavery, he must havoted for such exclu-

opinion of the Sou the Missouri compr

Mr. Benjamin said under the Constitution Mr. Baker replied sacred law made un to prohibit slavery hally believing Cong nstitution to pass the oath when he so min complained that slavery in the South. Mr. Benjamin said gress, but of the Sta Mr. Baker was g

slavery admit that but the complaints could Illinois interfe Mr. Benjamin-Th armed men might murder people, and slaves. A man had to say it was right, him her Governor, Massachusetts had vilify the South. Mr. Baker said thi

the debate. He adr for separation.
Mr. Benjamin—Th as to force emancipe dissolution.
Mr. Benjamin—I sa
Mr. Baker said not.

slavery must, by nece States, and must exte the world. The No South bound to return the North is bound to do so. The right of could not be contro would not restrict The great principle of be surrendered. Co could not be extende aion, but would reper if the Supreme Cour tional. He would a

States now, letting the of slavery.

Mr. Baker continue because the South has rebellion. He still he Union would be preknowledge the independent thought it no str ment sometimes lead by quoting Hayne, Mr. Douglas called mittee of Thirteen, as

enate. His princip Mr. Lincoln and the tile to slavery, the Sa a Republican adminis to interfere with sla ground against the was opposed to coerci had been exhausted. Mr. Toombs moved til Monday, when Adjourned to Satu

ouse. An invita haplain to the mem meeting to-morrow.

Resolutions repudidorsing Wade and I eting in Jefferson nd referred to the otion to reconsi Mr. Bingham of

amendments the bill collection of duty or President further pow moved that it be print Mr. Bingham desire to all might see it.

Mr. Bocock wished would be called up, portunity to lift up he ortunity to lift up

Congressional Proceedings.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were laid over, and

Mr. Baker said this was not within the scope of the debate. He admitted that individuals might

for separation.

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Saturday

Senate. The Pacific Railroad bill was made be special order for Saturday.

Legislative Appropriation bill, and adjourned till Monday.

Senate. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. Baker of Oregon proceeded to address the Senate. He referred first to Mr. Benjamin's speech as the best he had heard, but it reminded him of what had been said of a certain book—although it had been written in the best way, it should never have been written at all.

He said that this government is a substantial power; its Constitution is a perpetuity, and its power equally capable of being exercised against domestic treason or a foreign foe. He denied that the Constitution is a simple compact, and referred to the same authorites quoted by Mr. Benjamin, to disprove his argument.

Mr. Baker read extracts from Webster's works, to show that it was his opinion that no State had a right to dissolve its relation to the General Government. He claimed that, according to Mr. Webster, the government was a government of the whole people formed by individuals. He referred to the extract read by Mr. Benjamin from an address of John Quincey Adams, and said the Senator had newittingly left, out the first part, where

dress of John Quincy Adams, and said the Senator had unwittingly left out the first part, where it was said nullification was an idea too absurd for argument, and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to secede was equally absurd. There was but one sovereign, and that was the people, and all the arguments based on the sovereignty of a State are a fallacy. South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and all arguments made with special reference to European sovereignties.

In mendment providing for another route from Minnesota to Puget Sound.

Mr. Polk Sound.

Mr. Gwin hoped that no amendment would be put on the bill, unless of vital importance. He thought it dangerous to load the bill with amendments.

Mr. Geren thought they could deliberately perfect the bill.

with special reference to European sovereignties were not exactly applicable here. Personal Liberty laws, if they hindered the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, ought to be repealed. Mr. Lincoln will enforce all the laws, whether they be Mr. Polk's amendment was adopted by yeas 35,

After further debate, adjourned till Monday. Monday, Jan. 7. Senate. Mr. Hamlin's resignation was re

Lincoln will enforce all the laws, whether they be revenue or fugitive slave laws.

After further argument Mr. Baker yielded to a motion to adjourn. While he was speaking a message from the President was received.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi offered resolutions authorizing the President, on application of any State, either through a Convention or the Legislature, to withdraw the Federal garrisons, and take needful security for the public property remaining; directing the President to recognize the right of any State to keep troops and ships-of-war and to give notice to all parties concerned by proclamation. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

House. Mr. Coburn, member of Congress from Maine in place of Washburn, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

A memorial of the citizens of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, was referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Davis of Indiana called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire in the laws of the laws.

Mr. Hamlin's resignation was received.

Mr. Ten Eycke presented a petition requesting Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 4th of March, to consider the welfare of the nation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of the passage of his resolutions, to submit the question to the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Mr. Toomb

A memorial of the citizens of the asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, was referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.
Mr. Davis of Indiana called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary on the part of Congress in consequence of the position of South Carolina.

Revolutionary loins.

Mr. Toombs concluded by saying that if the South was denied its rights, he would invoke the God of battles, and trust to him for security and peace.

Mr. Bigler moved that the Senate go into exceutive session, which was agreed to, 30 to 23. After which, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday. House. Mr. Cobb of Alabama, made a personal explanation, denying that he was at the conference After which, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday.

The previous question was called for, and the House refused to entertain it.

Mr. Davis withdrew his resolution. Adj.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

Senate. Mr. Bigler presented the memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, urging the Senate to pass Mr. Crittenden's resolutions; also the proceedings of a meeting at Harrisburg.

Mr. Crittenden offered his resolution, the premable of which states that the Union is in danger, and that it is difficult if not impossible for Congress to take such measures to recommend the States to make such amendments to the Constitution as would avert danger, and that in such an emergency the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard; therefore, Resolved, that provisions be made by law without delay to take the sense of the people by submitting to them the following resolutions. The Clerk then read the resolutions which have already been published.

Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate urging a sacrifice for the good of the country and the safety of the Union, and urged the adoption of his resource.

Mr. Burnett of Kv. appealed to Mr. Adrian to M

sacrifice for the good of the country and the safety of the Union, and urged the adoption of his resolutions, having confidence that the people would withdraw his

the Union.

Mr. Burnett of Ky. appealed to Mr. Adrian to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Adrian replied that the whole country approved of the act of Major Anderson.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the suspension of the rules. The preserves approveded. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were land to the unfinished business was then taken up.

Mr. Baker resumed his remarks, contending sion of the rules. The rules were suspended.

Mr. Bocock of Va., moved to lay the resolution

Mr. Baker resumed his remarks, contending that the attacks on the North, for its action with regard to the Territories, were unjust, as all classes at the North believed slavery to be the creature of local law. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Bocock of Va., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Bocock of Va., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Lovejoy of Ill., said we must sustain the government.

Several members explained their votes, and the resolution was adopted, 124 against 56.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

Mr. Hunter said he had never admitted that the South thought Congress had the right to re-

Hunter, admitting that the opinion South in regard to slavery had changed; that formerly the opinion of the South was against the repeal of the Missouri compromise and extension of slavery.

Mr. Hunter said he had never admitted that the South thought Congress had the right to restrict slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Baker said he understood the gentleman on the other side to favor a line between freedom and slavery.

Mr. Benjamin said he had never admitted that Congress had the power to exclude slavery and the power to exclude slavery the must have violated his oath when he solution.

Mr. Baker such he power to exclude his oath when he voted for such excludes in missing on the power to exclude his oath when he voted for such excludes in such power of science the words when the power to exclude his oath when he voted for such excludes his oath when he voted for such exclusion.

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Mr. Benjamin said Congress had no such power admitted that the exception of slavery and the power to exclude slavery and the powe Mr. Baker replied that the act of Congress was a sacred law made under oath. If the Senator voted paid down. Coolie emigration will be permitted. Christian churches, cemeteries, &c., are to be reto prohibit slavery by a certain law, while actually believing Congress had no right under the Constitution to pass such law, did he not violate the oath when he so voted? He said Mr. Benjamin complained that response to the summit.

or's palace was not sacked by French troops, but min complained that government interfered with that on the arrival of the English an equitable Mr. Benjamin said he did not complain of Con-The political ferment continues in Hungary. Count Peleski, a Hungarian refugee, had been ar-

gress, but of the States.

Mr. Baker was glad to hear the champion of slavery admit that Congress had not interfered, but the complaints were of the States. How rested in Dresden and delivered to Austria.

A colliery explosion occurred at Hutton on the

but the complaints were of the States. How could Illinois interfere with slavery in Virginia?

Mr. Benjamin—They could not by this bill, but armed men might invade Virginia, seize arms, murder people, and try to excite a revolt of the slaves. A man had been found in Massachusetts to say it was right, and Massachusetts had made him her Governor, thus endorsing the murder.

A colliery explosion occurred at Hutton on the 20th, killing twenty miners.

Violent thunder and snow storms prevailed in England, the latter blocking the railroads.

Dispatches had been sent to the French Admiral at Naples to withdraw, unless Francis Second desisted from the useless defense of Gaeta.

Liverpool, Saturday P. M. Cotton firm at yes-Massachusetts had sent Senators here to abuse and

erday's rates; sales 12,000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs firm and upward. Corn a shade dearer; mixed Western and yellow 39d.

London, Saturday P. M. Consols closed at 921
a 921 for money and account.

Mr. Benjamin—The Republican party intend to surround the slave States with free States, so as to force emancipation. LATER FROM THE PACIFIC. The Pony Express from San Francisco Dec. 22d, arrived at Fort Kear-Mr. Baker-Even so; but that is no cause for ney Jan. 4.

Mr. Baker—Even so; Dut that is dissolution.

Mr. Benjamin—I say, decidely, yes.

Mr. Baker said not, and proceeded againg that slavery must, by necessity, be surrounded by free States, and must extend against the sentiment of the world. The North is the only ally of the South bound to return slaves. If slaves revolt, the North is bound to help the South, and would do so. The right of free speech and a free press.

Business was generally inactive.

Sugars firmer but no transactions of consequence.

Breadstuffs and freights declining.

The President's Message and Congressional proceedings increased the affaitty relative to the condition of the Union. The press was generally inactive.

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Sugars firmer but no transactions of consequence.

Breadstuffs and freights declining.

The President's Message and Congressional proceedings increased the affaity relative to the condition of the Union. The press was generally inactive. do so. The right of free speech and a free press could not be controlled in a free country. He was some talk of a Pacific Republic if the South seceded, but the general sentiment was would not restrict them to avert a civil war.

The great principle of free government could not be surrendered. Come weal, come woe, slavery could not be extended by the powers of the Government. He would not yield an inch to secestion but would record the control of the Union.

Oregon dates are to Dec. 11, and British Columbia to Dec. 8.

Ship John Marshall and bark Newry are re-

sion, but would repeal the personal liberty bills, if the Supreme Court decided them unconstitutional. He would agree to make all Territories States now, letting the people decide the question of slavery.

Sing John Maissian and John Mewry are response to the Straits of Fuca.

Attempts have been made to burn Victoria.

Forty thousand dollars worth of gold had arrived at Victoria from Frazer's river.

The Logislature of Washington territory was in of slavery.

Mr. Baker continued. It looked a little as if because the South had lost the offices she got up a rebellion. He still had great confidence that the Union would be preserved. He would at the reserved to the transfer of the still had great confidence that the confidence that the reserved to the transfer of the still had great confidence that the reserved.

because the South had lost the offices she got up a rebellion. He still had great confidence that the Union would be preserved. He would not acknowledge the independence of a seceding State, and thought it no strange thing if a great government sometimes had to enforce the law. He closed by quoting Webster's speech in reply to Hayne.

Mr. Douglas called up the report of the Committee of Thirteen, and proceeded to address the Senate. His principal point was that although Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party were hostile to slavery, the South had nothing to fear, as a Republican administration would be powerless to interfere with slavery. He also took strong ground against the lawfulness of secession, but was opposed to coercion until every other means had been exhausted.

Mr. Toombs moved to postpone the subject until Monday, when he proposed to address the Senate. Agreed to.

Adjourned to Saturday.

Horse. An invitation was received from the Chaplain to the members to attend a Union prayer meeting to-morrow.

Resolutions repudiating compromise and endorsing Wade and Hale's speeches passed at a meeting in Jefferson county, Ohio, were received.

Mr. Bouglas called up the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. An motion to reconsider the vote of reference was tabled.

Mr. Bouglas called up the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. An motion to reconsider the vote of reference was tabled.

Mr. Bouglas called up the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. The principal point was that although the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

Death from Burning. The Bangor Whig states that a fortnight since the eldest daughter of Curtis Leighton, in Steuben, was burned to death while her mother was out in the barn milking. Upon hearing the cries of her children she rushed into the room and found them all on fire, by a table with her hands and eyes lifted, and every particle of

Mr. Bingham of Ohio reported back with amendments the bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports, and giving the President further powers for that purpose. He moved that it be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Bingham desired the bill to further provide for the brig Angola of Wiscasset from Wilmington, N. C., was discovered ashore on Winthrop Beach mear Point Shirley, during the snow storm on Thursday morning. All hands were saved by means of a rope from the shore. The brig, which was lumber loaded, will be a total loss. The would be called up, that he might have an opportunity to lift up his voice for the Constitution and oppose the bill.

Shipwreck. The Boston Journal states that the Boston Journal states that the brig Angola of Wiscasset from Wilmington, N. C., was discovered ashore on Wilmington, N. Escuben, Dec. 23d, James Colsen, 75. Steuben, D

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

DRIZE MACHINE. AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, \$60 to 8 00 | Bound Hog. \$700 to 8 00 |
Corm Meal, 1 00 to 1 10 | Clear Salt Pork, 1 000 to 12 00 |
Rye Meal, 1 25 to 0 00 | Mutton, 5 to 6 |
Rye, 1 00 to 1 10 | Turkeys, 12 to 15 |
Corm, 80 to 8 55 | Chickens, 10 to 15 | Sheep Skins, 10 to 15 |
Dried Appless, 5 to 6 | Red Top, 7 to 10 |
Dried Appless, 5 to 6 | Bottor 1 | Sheep Skins, 15 to 10 |
Butter 18 to 20 | Fleece Wool, 25 to 30 |
Butter 18 to 20 | Fleece Wool, 25 to 30 |
Butter 18 to 20 | Fleece Wool, 25 to 30 |
Butter 18 to 20 | Fleece Wool, 25 to 30 |
Butter 18 to 20 | Fleece Wool, 25 to 30 |
Butter 18 to 20 | Fleece Wool, 25 to 30 |
Butter 18 to 12 | Fleece Wool, 25 to 30 |
Butter 18 to 10 | Families and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuates somewhat nearly every day a raticles in the above list fluctuates somewhat nearly every day a raticles in the above list fluctuates somewhat nearly every day a raticles in the above list fluctuates somewhat nearly every day to a wish to move, is once ilfted from its bed, it is ready loaded and in proportion to their abundance or scarceity in the market, and in proportion to their abundance or scarceity in the market, and in proportion to their abundance or scarceity in the market, and and 200 Swine.

PRICE MACHINE.

WILLIS' STUMP AND STONE EXTRACTOR.

It is alterior to all discriminating public to this new and wonder-working machine, the inventor condition, the inventor on indentify claims that it is superrated to all description of tis action will become obvious to every one on Inapection, it is to all discriminating public to this next and wonder-working machine, the liveator for head of the scale of the superior of the The Markets. WILLS' STUMP AND STONE EXTRACTOR.

Milch Cours—\$46 @ \$48; common \$19 @ \$20.
Veal Calves—\$3, @ \$4,00.
Year lings—None; two years old \$10 @ \$12; three years old \$14 @ \$16.
Sheep and Lambs—\$1,50 @ 1,75; extra \$2 @ \$3,50.
Petts—\$1 each.
Swine—Stores wholesale 0 @ 0 c.; retail 6 @ 7c.; fat hogs undressed.—c.
Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 \(\psi \) cent.
Total number of stock cars over the different roads 114.
Remarks—Market for Beef remains much the same as last week. A few very extra sold as high as \$7.75 \(\psi \) 100 fbs. Sheep and Lambs sold a shade higher. Swine sell the same as last week.

BOSTON MARKET Jan. 5.

NEW YORK MARKET Jan. 7.

Difficult cases of Chronics are respectfully solicited.

Office—74 State Street Corner of Green. 1y44

REMOVAL.

SANBORN & REED, DENTISTS, SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. K. LINCOLN,

Have removed to

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

What is it !- The whole world replies in chorus, "It is the

erybody uses it. Everybody likes it. Try it and prove its ex-

P. P. P.
Park's Plasters.
Park's Patent Porous Prickly Plasters.

Married.

may prove a blessing.

p. 143 State Street, opposite the Unitarian Church. 51tf

PLEASE READ THIS CERTIFICATE. BUSTUN MARKET....Jan. 5.

FLOUR.—We quote common brands Western at \$5 25 @ 5 37½; fancy brands at \$5 50 @ 5 62½; extra at \$5 75 @ 6 00; superior at \$6 25 @ 8 25. Southern firm at \$5 75 @ 6 00 for fancy; \$6 25 @ 6 57 for extra; \$7.00 @ 8 25 for superior.

Cork.—Yellow 00 @ 80c; mixed 78c per bush.

OATS.—Western, Southern and Canada 37 @ 40c per bush.

RYE.—76 @ 75c per bush.

HAY.—Sales of Kastern dull at \$23 \(\psi\$ ton, cash. The undersigned hereby certify that they are intimately as-quainted with Mr. B. P. Teague, and that he is a man in whose statements the public may place the most implicit confidence: Rev. H. B. Marshall, Pastor Baptist Church, Turner, Me.; Reves Parner, Member Board Co. Commissioners, Androscoggin Co.; D. H. Terague, Member of the present Legislature of Maine; Wesley Thorp. Town Clerk, Turner. Me. 3w4

GOODS AT COST!

Rare Chance for Good Bargains!

Rare Chance for Good Bargains!

Rare Chance for Good Bargains!

The Subscriber intending to make at thorough repair in his store in March, and wishing to reduce his goods as much as possible before that time, will sell his stock of Dry Goods at Cost. Wheat has a declining tenpency—Chicago spring 1,10 a 1,23; Milwaukie cluub 129; red winter western 1,37 a 1,38.

Corn has a declining tendency—mixed western 69 a 71.

Special Block,

Or Augusta, Maine,

OF Augusta, Maine,

OF Augusta, Maine,

(Formerly from the Kingdom of the Netherlands,)

PHYSICIAN OF OLD STANDING DISEASES.

PHYSICIAN OF OLD STANDING DISEASES.

Was a fine of the Netherlands, Additional and the largest plans and Brown Sheeting, Denims, Cotton Flannels, &c., &c.

Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

Ranc Chance for Good Bargains!

The Subscriber intending to make at thorough repair in his store in March, and wishing to reduce his goods as much as possible before that time, will sell his stock of Dry Goods at Cost. The stock is well selected, and the largest in Town, among which, in part, are the following:—Broadcloths, Tricot Beaver Chot, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Cape Cloths, a good assertment of Tailors' Trimmings, Under Stirts, and Drawers; plain and figured Thiotest, Lyonese, Alpacas, Cashmeres and Delaines, French, English and American Prints, Ginghams, Furnitures, coloured and Sarsnet Cambrics, India Linens, Nainsook and Spotted Muslins, Spring Skirts, Morcess, Velvet Ribbons, Black and Fancy Silks. A large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, Laces and Edgings; Bleached and Brown Sheeting, Denims, Cotton Flannels, &c., &c.

Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winthrop, Jan. 1, 1861.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence Tues-DAY, Feb. 5th, and continue eleven weeks. JOHN W. PERKINS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE's hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of FREDERIC SPENCER, late of Belgrade, To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks

by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consump. lion—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

Totice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption Astimal, Broxchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and CAISAM & COBB, STEPHEN HIGGINS, late of Augusta,

SUCCESSORS TO R. T. BOSWORTH, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

Winthrop, Jan. 1, 1861.

SUCCESSORS TO R. T. BOSWORTH, WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive assurtment of CLOTHS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and most excellent article ever made.'
Then, again, comes the question,
What is it? Answer, "LYON'S
KATHAIRON for the Hair." Ev-

CLOTHING. Overcoats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants and Vests.
FURNISHING GOODS. FUNNISHING GOODS.

A large variety. The above will be sold cheaper for cash, that ever before offered on the river.

Meonian Building, opposite Stanley House. Augusta, Jan. 20, 1860.

Boots, Shocs, Rubbers, Leather and Findings, No. 3 PHENIX BUILDINGS.

To Corons. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Brocking, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and should at once be had to "Broom's Bronchial Trockes," or certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Broom's Bronchial Trockes," or certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Broom's Bronchial Trockes," or so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be feetual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

A SOOTHING STRUE for children may be found in Hunnewell's Universal Cough Renedy, and a fair trial for comparison is the orly way to do it justice. The great error of mistaking a quiet or sleep in the child, when produced by preparations of opinity or sleep in the child, when produced by preparations of opinity in the subject of the cough Renedy, will a stage the subject of the cough Renedy, and a fair trial for comparison is the oral largely used in such preparations, is not only against all natural laws, but is the first and sure step to a diseased constitution or sleep in the child, when produced by repearations of opinity and the natural effects and leave no bad ouses to injure the system. See advertisement and read pamphlets.

P. K.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON: —Dear Sirs—Having used your Poin Killer for two years, I find it to be the best medicine for what it is recommended for, that I have ever used. I feel than only the present of the best in two.

But as soon as I got to using your Paris Killer for two years, I find it to be the best medicine for with dyspepsing I have received from it. I have been troubled but as soon as I got to using your Paris Killer for two years, I find the have ever used. I feel than the present of the present of the present of the best in two.

But a

THE FLORA EUGENE,

ZOUAVE DE VOYAGE,

BEDOUIN DE TE,

LA FAVORITE,

BARCELONA, AND

OBERON STYLES.

GOODS generally.

Augusta, Nov. 5, 1860.

47

Maine State Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society will be holden in the State House, Augusta, on Tuesday Jan. 22.1, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them. A resolve passed at the last semi-annual meeting, relative to the choice of officers, will be acted upon at the time. Members are respectfully requested to attend.

E. HOLMES,

Secretary of M. S. Ag. Society.

BARCI

Also, a full supply of BONNETS and H. GOODS generally.

Augusta, Nov. 5, 1860.

BALLARD & BARKER,

One Door North of Railr

WATER STREET, Arcs

One Door North of Railroad Bridge, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA,

and dealers in

Augusta, Dec. 25th, by Rev. Mr. Hawes of Waterville, Joseph
R. Pitman to Nellie P. Williams.
Alna, Jan. 1st, by Rev. A. H. Gould, Wm. H. Vivuan of Augusta, to Sarah N. Decker.
Auburn, Dec. 18th, Geo. W. Welch to Lydia A. Hoyt; 28th
Charles H. Knowlton to Laura Bradbury.
Belgrade, Jan. 24, by R. K. Stuart, Esq., Nathaniel Guptil to
Mrs. Cordelia Whitcomb of Mercer.
Bangor, Dec. 30th, Charles W. Merrill to Jennie Brown, both
of Brewer; Jan. 1st, ty George W. Jones of Hampden, to Susan C.
Morrill.
Dresden, Dec. 29th, Capt. John Bickford to Hattie Gaubert of
Richmond.
Fairfield, Jan. 1st, by Elder Bartlett, William W. Fish to Mrs.
Amanda M. Burrill.
Gardiner, Dec. 25th, William G. Wilson to Mary E. Spiller,
both of West Gardiner; Samuel B. Allen to Lizzie Mitchell; Jan.
1st, Stephen Pillsbury to Mary Davis of Windsor.
Lewiston, Joseph S. Anderson to Fannie Robinson.
North Waidoboro', Dec. 31st, by Reuben Orff, Eeq., Henry J.
Mink tharriet Burns, both of Waidoboro.
Norridgewock, Dec. 29th, Andrew Cole of Starks, to Maria A.
McIntyre.
Portland, Jan. 24, at the Preble house, Jeremiah Robinson,
Esq., of Bath, to Mrs. Rijas M. Rush.
Phipsburg, Dec. 28th, Elijah D. Clifford to Mary Almira Bowker.
Rockland, Dec. 23th, John H. Raymond of Bath, to Isabel F.
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Phipsourg, Dec. 24th, John H. Raymond of Bath, to Isabel F.
Rockland, Dec. 24th, John H. Raymond of Bath, to Isabel F.
Arrow; Alpheus C. Brann to Susan E. Smith.
Richmond, Dr. D. S. Richards to Sarah E. Denslowe; Capt.
Edwin Alexander to Mrs. E. B. Merriman.
West Waterville, Jan. 6th, by Rev. S. Bowden, N. H. Swift of Sidney, to Mary A. Tibbets of New Sharon.

SANBORN & REED,
SURGEON DENTISTS,

(Successors to J. K. Lincoln,) Augusta, Jan. 4th, Carleton F. D., only son of James W., and Margaret E. Welch, aged 7 yrs. 3 mos; Dec. 23d, Mary, wife of David Robbins, 51 yrs.

Belfast, Dec. 22d, Irene M., wife of Capt. Isaac Dunbar, 43.
Boston, Dec. 23th, Sarah C., wife of Moses Stevens, and daughter of the late Hon. John Read of Strong.

Bath, Dec. 30th, James Matthews, 63.

Canasan, Dec. 15th, Rosewill Gerald of Clinton, 38 yrs.; 25th Emely P., wife of Asa H. Toser, 28.

Chesterville, Dec. 30th, Morgan Lewis, about 70; Mrs. Relief Nason, formerly of Temple, 73.

Calcutta, Nov. 12th, of cholera, Capt. I. C. Higgins, of ship Shawmut. 44 Corner of State and Bridge Streets, AUGUSTA, Mr.

Calcutta, Nov. 12th, of cholera, Capt. I. C. Higgins, of ship Shawmut.

Gardiner, Dec. 26th, Hiram E. Meader, 18 yrs.; Mrs. Hannah Whitney, 79.

Georgetown, Dec. 14th, Eusebius Oliver, about 06.

Portland, Lucy, widow of the late Jonathan Marston, 71.

Poland, Dec. 23d, Mary B., relict of the late Oliver Herrick, Esq., of Lewiston, 71, yrs. 5 mos.

Somerville, Dec. 17th, Joseph Tobey, 73 yrs. 5 mos.

Steuben, Dec. 23d, James Colson, 75.

Whitefield, Dec. 25th, Abram Heath, 65.

At Fosters & Spaulding's Camp, Brasway, of pneumonia, Eben

H. Beard of Moscow, 20.

WARREN HARDY.

West Waterville, Dec. 3, 1860.

We are neighbors of Rev. T. Hill.

How used his invaluable Remedy in cases of sore throat, and found it efficacious in arreating the disease and destroying the inflammation. We cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the afflicted.

MISS II. K. CORNFORTH, ANN D. OTTS,
ABNER SMALL.

LUTHER EMERSON.

For sale by F. W. KISSMAN, Augusta, and in various other towns. Orders attended to with despatch by
3w3

T. HILL, West Waterville, Me.

M. & C. R. WELLS,

NO. 6 BRIDGE'S BLOCK,

HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Mahogany and Black Walnut S.fas, Side and Corner What-nots,
Teapoys, Toilet and Common Pine Tables, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut and Birch Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walnut and Marble Top Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs,
Sinks and Wash Stands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Parlor
Chairs, Settee Cradles, Picture Frames, Sleds, and all articles in
the Furniture line.

Also, constantly on hand a large number of
READY MADE COFFINS,

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Piue, fluished up in the
BT Coffin Plates furnished at short notice.

Augusta, Jan. 2, 1860.

316

IT IS THE TALK AMONG THE

MOST DRESSY OF OUR CITY. THAT A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM GARMENT Cannot be obtained at any establishment in this vicinity

R. H. DOLLIVER'S.

HE has an extra assortment of CLOTHS, with TRIMMINGS to match, which he will make into clothes for you in a style that cannot be afforded at any other store on the River. The reasons why he can do so, are:—HE IS A PRACTICAL TAILOR—he does the Cutting, the Buying, and the Selling, himself—he had she besides, a choice stock of RICH GOODS; also the lower grades of Cloths, which it will be well for those in want of such to look at, as he will sell then at cost to those wanting Garments cut.

at, as he will sell then at cost to those wanting Garments cut.

Their sugar coating makes them are excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhac. Their sugar coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dysperblem, Imparity of the Marine Hospiton.

R. H. DOLLIVER'S (A few doors north of Stanley House,) WATER STREET.

Augusta, Oct. 23, 1860.

WATER STREET. E. D. NORCROSS,

HOT AIR FURNACES.

Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnaces than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classes of buildings from a small dwelling to the largest church. For durability and economy I can refer to the large number of persons that have used them the past ten years. I have the present season made great improvements, and have constructed a superior furnace, adapted to burn wood or coal—a first rate article. I also manufacture furnaces and heaters from steam boiler from er iron.

All in want of the best heating apparatus are requested to call and examine them. Personal attention given to fitting up with registers and pipes in any part of the State, or such directions given that any mason can fit them up in the best manner. ALSO DEALER IN STOVES,

ALSO DEALER IN STOVES,

Among which are the Good Sumuritan, Charter Oak, New Amazon, Beauty of the West, and White Mountain Cookstoves.

A variety of Coal and Wood, Parlor and Box Stoves, Ranges, Fire Frames, Farmar's Billers, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Pumps, and a good assortment of Hose Furnishing Goods. Two Doors North of the Post Office Augusta, Me.

Two Doors North of the Post Office Augusta, Mo.

28

Two Works,

VALUABLE TO THE SICK OR WELL.

SENT by mail. No pay expected util received, read and approved. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.

1st. Six Lectures on the Gausses, Prevention and Care of Lung, Bronchial and Skin Discases, and Male and Female Complaints. On the mode of Preserving Health to a hundred years. 369 pages, 21 engravings. Price 50 cents, in silver or P. O. Stamps.

20d. A work on Heart Discase, Palay, Rheumatism, Dyspersia, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Summer Diarrhea of Children, Cholera and Cholera Mortus, Billious Colic, Costiveness, Diptheria, Sore Throats, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, and the diseases of clerry and old people, with Medical Prescriptions for nine of these diseases. The Prescriptions alone worth \$500.

Why we grow old and what cures Disease: 165 pages, 6 engravings. Price 50 cents. Say which book you will have, eighn rame. State, County and Post Office.

28

Honored Sin: —I should be ungrateful for the relief your skills has brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A

The best preparation ever made for such complaints as Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarch, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Humors, General Deblity, and the various Throat Affections and Hoarseness which Public Speakers and Singers are liable to, and all other complaints tending to Consumption.

Refer to Stevens Smith, 25 Parris St., and E. Shaw & Co., 98 Middle St., Portland; Revs. W. F. Farrington, Bangor; W. C. Stevens, Durham; J. M. Woodbury, W. Baldwin; L. B. Knight, East Poland; D. B. Randall, Gardiner.

Prepared by SEVERY & INGALIS, Melrose, Mass. For sale by H. H. HAY, Portland; F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta.

6m1*

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware, Shoes, And everything usually found in a VARIETY STORE, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

WAR: WAR:

THE Union is in danger, but the TOLHURST WASHING MACHINE

will not secede. Onward is its course until it places itself in every family. It has fought its Battles successfully, so far, against Prejudice and all its foes. The people, after trying it, give it their Patronage, because the washing of six in a family, is done up clean in the short space of one hour. All we sak is a fair trial of the TOLHURST WASHING MACHINE, and we warn the public not to buy Washing Machines without first trying them.

The above Machines are for sale at the shop of J. A. CHADWICK, East End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta. Price \$5. It

WICK, Fast End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta. Price \$5. 11f

KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1860.

DANIEL R. GODDARD, late of Manchester, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, a why the syme should not be allowed.

A true of the County of the County of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, a why the syme should not be allowed.

ONS.

ON Saturday the 22d inst., probably on the bog road, between Augusta and Sidney Corner, a lady's black, glazed, traveling bag, containing a valuable bosom pin, articles of female apparel, toilet articles, &c. The finder will confer a favor upon the owner and shall be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Messrs HOLMES & SCRUTON of the Mansion House.

Augusta, Dec. 27th 1860.

I have just received a new and choice assortment of Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes. Also, Lubin's choice Perfumes, such as Sweet Briar, Rose Geranium, Kiss-ene-quick, Upper Ten. Jockey Club, Prince of Wales and a great many other perfumes, &c., too numerous to mention.

F. W. KINSMAN,

A few doors North of State Bank. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

NHOULD not fail to call upon F. W. KINSMAN, Apothecary, where they may find a great many useful articles, and at a very moderate price.

3m3 LINSEED, Sperm, Lard, Kerosene, Whale, Neatsfoot, Castor and Olive Olia, constantly for sale by DORR & CRAIG.

Dec. 18, 1860.

Dec. 18, 1860.

Dec. 18, 1860.

GENUINE CEPHALIC PILLS
3m3 50LD at F. W.

DIPTHERIA OR PUTRID SORE THROAT

Still prevailing I present to the public, testimonies of a few persons, out of the many who have been cured by the use of my Vegetable Remedy:

West Waterville, Nov. 20, 1860.

This may certify that, according to what I can learn of the symptoms attending the Sore Throat distemper now provailing in the country, I also have had it in its most violent form, but, by the timely and vigorous use of Rev. T. Hill. 18 Remeny, it was arrested in a very short time, and I am now about well. I can most heartily recommend its use to all affilicted with Putris Sore I Throat.

B. F. LEWIS.

A letter from Clinton, where the Sore Throat is still prevailing, one of Mr. Hunter's family just escaped death, but by the biessing of 60 survives:

Clinton, Dec. 8, 1890.

Rev. T. Hill:—Dear Sir: Your box of Remedy sent me last week is all sold, and more wanted. It goes like wildfire. It is doing wonders in the way of curing the Sire Throat Complaint in this place and vicinity. I have had a violent stack of it myself, but by a free use of your Remedy, internally and externally, in two days I was completely cured. Please send me two or LIMRI HUNTER.

West Waterville, Dec. 3, 1860.

This may certify that I have been afflicted with Durriserral or the Sire Throat Complaint—had my throat sponged wice, and my wife had her throat eponged seven times, with nitrate of sit ver. This burning process took out the false membrane, but left her throat perfectly raw. She applied Rev. T. Hill. N Remon in a poulite and gargled it over night, and to her great surprise the mext day found her throat nearly well.

Water neighbors of Rev. T. Hill.—have used his invaluable Remedy in cases of sore throat, and found it efficacious in architecture discussed and destroying and discase.

Aletter from Clinton, where the Sore Throat complaint—had not be a surprised by the derangements of the surrounding organs, productions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and common complaint, is also run the beauty and the ana

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very cer-tain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease. Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR Bro. Aver: —I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly. Value them highly.

Dr. J. C. Aver. Sir:—I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have, by a dose or two of your Pill It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once Yours with great respect,

Ele. W. PREBLE.

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders--Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell of New York City.

From Dr. Theodore Bett of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have, in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTRIDOR.

Washington. D. C., 7th Feb., 1860.

Sir.:—I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot besitate to say they are the best esthartie we employ. Their regulating action on the liver in quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bitious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

From Dr. J. G. Greene of Chicago.

Dr. Aver.:—I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and parify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours,

J. V. HIMES. ommend them to my friends. Yours,

J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N.Y., Oct. 24, 1886.

DEAR Sir:—I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheu-matism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc. From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

The Mrs. E. Stant. Physician and Midwife. Roston.

that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large dises of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expet worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend up other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis, Church.

JOHN HOWE, JR.,

BRANDON VERMONT;
and sold by FRANK E HOWE,

and sold by FRANK E HOWE,

No. 203, BROADWAY N. Y.

LINDSAY I. Howe, General Agent for the
New England States,
No. 138 A 140 Congress St.,
Boston, Mass.

where a general assortment of Howe's Scales, and Lillie's Chilled
and Wrought Iron Safes may be found.

These Scales have always taken first class Premiums at every
Fair where they have been exhibited. For accuracy and durability they are unsurpassed by any scale now in use.
Read extracts from Maine State Agricultural Society's Reports
Oct. 1860.

Read extracts from Maine State Agricultural Society's Reports Oct. 1860.

* These scales are simple and effectual, accurate and durable. Check rods are not used; injury to the bearings from jost-ling and vibration is avoided by the platform resting on balls in cups. The large scales do not require any pit to receive the apparatus; can easily be set; are free from the action of frost, and at less expense than others require. They weigh equally well when out of level. We Consider them the best scales in use.

WM. C. BATES, Committee.

ABNER PITTS.

J. K. OSGOOD,

AGENT FOR THE SYATE OF MAINS.

Post Office address, Gardiner, Maine 1943.

HEATH'S MAGNETIC PAIN KILLER

TO CURES TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN ALL PARTS OF
THE BODY, FRESH CUTS,
BRUISES, SORES,
CHILBLAINS, AGUE IN THE
FACE, SCALDS, FREEZES, ERY SIPELAS
DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. It is much stronger and m re quick in its action than any other similar medicine ever before advertised. It gives better satisfaction than any other Pain Killer ever used. One bottle sold is better for its reputation than any advertisement can be. Try it and be convinced. Every bottle warranted.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and 51 per bottle.
For sale, wholesale and retail by S. E. HEATH,
Sole Proprietor, Readfield, Me.,
and by Druggists and Traders everywhere.
3m45
H. B. COOMBS, Traveling Agent.

D. WOODWARD, No. 6 Arch Row.

A true copy. Attest: J. Bukton, Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of JESSE P. BUSSELL, late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insivent, give notice that six months, commencing the 221 day of Cetober last past, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the office of Asa Gile, Esq., in Readfield, on the 4th Tuchay of January, 1860, at one o'clock, P. M., and on the 2nd Tuckay of January, 1860, at o

THOSE wishing their Saws set and filed in the finest, keenest, and best manner, will do much the best by calling at my shop on Oak St., or at my residence, near the Angusta House. I will cut off and straighten all saws that have been hollowed out, and cut new teeth. Every filing is warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no pay.

Augusta, Dec. 24, 1860. COTTON SEED OIL MEAL, &c.

100 Bags Cotton Seed Meal, an article that is unsurpassed for Milch Cows. Also, Rice Meal, Fine Feed and Shorts for sale by 2 JOHN McARTHUR. JOHN F. ANDERSON, SOUTH WINDHAM.

CATARRH:

REMEMBER that F. W. KINSMAN, is the only agent in Augusta for Dr. R. Goodale's Catarrh Renedy. Call and get a pamphlet free, at P. W. KINSMAN'S P. W. KINSMAN'S No. 7 Union Block.

Cure Cough, Cold, Hogreeness, Influenza any Irritationor Soveness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Colarrh, Clear and give Public SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, boon attacks the Lungs. Brown's Bronchial Trockes," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S 1 "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the

BROWN'S

"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "Trockes" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."

N. P. WILLIA

TROCHES

BROWN'S

"I recommend their use to PUBLIO SPYABERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Great service in subduing HOARBENRS."

BROWN'S

TROCHES

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES.

Chemist, Boston. TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination &

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in Browcutts."

DR. J. F. W. LANE, BROWN'S

"I have proved them excellent for Wilcom
CUCGHI."

REV. II. W. WARREN. BROWN'S

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffer
TROCHES

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffer
BROWN'S

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BROWN'S

"Effect A in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Splaness

TROCHES and Singless."

Page 18 STACK COMMON SPLANESS PROF. M. STACY JOHNSON. BROWN'S
TROCHES
BROWN'S
TROCHES BROWN'S

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE. THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY IN THE VETERINARY COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, ETC., ETC.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

The Horse and his Diseases

The Horse and his Diseases

The Horse and his Diseases The Horse and his Discuses
WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of
Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-Bone,
Sweenic, Strains, Broken Knees, WindGails, Founder, Sole Bruises, and Gravel,
Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker, Thrush
and Corns, also, of Megrins, Vertigo,
Epilepsy, Stagers and other diseases of
the Feet, Legs, and Head.

The Horse and his Diseases WILL TELL YOU Of Rarcy's Method of taming Horses; how
to Approach, Haiter, or Stable a Colt; how
to accustom a horse to strange sounds and
sights, and how to Bit. Saddle, Ride and
Break him to Harness - also, the form and
law of Warmartt. The whole being the
result of more than fifteen years' careful
study of the habits, beculiarities, wants
and weaknesses of this noble and useful
animal.

diseases of elderly and old people, with Medical Prescriptions for nine of these diseases. The Prescriptions alone worth \$500.

Why we grow old and what cures Disease: 163 pages, 6 engrivings. Price 50 cents. Bay which book you will have, giving rame, State, County and Post Office. 3m45

THE GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

DR. LAROOKER'S VEGETABLE PULMONARY REMEDY.

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pas

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY, BY its simplicity and most perfect adaptation to all Throat an Lung Complaints, from infancy to old age, asks for special attention. So strictly are the laws of medicine conformed to, that I ask the same freedom of use in disease, as its strict natural feature, that I would of food to hunger. Both are analogous, and both untrue, unless they can be applied to the letter. Therefore, from Windowsky Coccas, the terror of childhood, to Lang Complaints, common to all ages, it is a remedy.

Hunne well's Tolu Anodyne,

The Great Neuralgie, Byasmodie and Nervous Remedy, and also
the greatest ane ouly Natural Opiate ever given.

The perfect freedom with which Physicians are asked to investigate this spiendid and much-needed Opiate, by Formula, or
Trial of the Anodyne, both of which will be sent on demand, and
the free acceptance of all who have used it, and also its spiendid
results in case of Neuralgia, Headache of every kind, Rheumatism, Tooth and Ear ache, Loss of Sleep, Delirium Tremens,
Cholera Morbus, Dyseniery, &c., &c., is enough to call attention,
as I ask investigation.

After six years of trials and results, the Tolu Anodyne and
Universal Cough Remedy are 'airly before the world, and I
trust all who know will do are the justice to investigate by trial,
compare all suggestions of testimonials in the pamphilets, to be
found with all dealers, or will be sent "free" by me, and then, by
the real merit they possesse, lift them above all charges or impatation of quackery.

Prices within reach of all.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietors,

Practical Pharmaceutist,
Principal Office, No. 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston. Sold by C. F. POTTER and EBEN FULLER, Agents for Augusta and by all wholesale and retail dealers throughout the State. 3m46

SEWING MACHINES, With new and very important Improvements
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Making them the chappest as well as the best in the market,
for all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AGENT.

WATER STREET, ACCUSTA.

UNION BLOCK WATER STREET,
1y6 AUGUSTA, ME.

KILBURN & BARTON would inform the Ladies of Augusta and vicinity, that they have fitted up a room for the sale of CLOAKS, and have just received a full assortment of the most approved styles, to which they invite the attention of customers. Augusta, Nov. 16, 1860. NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

COTTON SEED OIL MEAL. THE best and cheapest food for Cattle ever produced. Its fat-ening qualities are NOT EXCEEDED BY ANY OTHER AR-

WHITE CHESTER SWINE.

THE full-blooded Chester Boar which took the First
Premium at the last State Fair in Portland, and a young Boar just received from Chester County, Pennsylvanis, are kept on my farm, in Siduey.

W. A. P. DILLINGHAM.

STRAITS, Bank and Shore Oil; Tallow and Lampblack constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN MCARTHUR,

44tf Nos. 1 & 3 Market square.

SHAWLS: SHAWLS:

OPINNING WHEELS. SHAKER SPINNING WHEELS and PATENT HEADS.

JOHN MEANS, Agent.

August 21, 1800.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

The Horse and his Diseases The Horse and his Discases

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding,
Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes
of administering medicine, also, how to
treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying,
Stumbing, Crib Biting, Reatlesues, and
other vices to which he is subject; with

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper. Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pucumonia, Picu-risy, Brokea Wind, Chronic Cough, Roar-ing and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth, and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Or-gans.

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Botts, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhess, Jaundice, Hepatirrhass, Bloody Crine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Urinary Organs.

The Horse and his Diseases WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glauders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfet, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Discases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Biceding, Trephiuming, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Trappingand other surgical operations.

Locking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, &c., &c.
Sign of the BIG CHAIR,

Portland Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Orders comptly answered.

Sm45 KENDALL & WHITNEY. LADIES WINTER CLOAKS.

Have just received large additions to their stock, and customers will find in the various departments, a great variety of attractive goods adapted to the season, and at low prices

Augusta, Nov. 5, 1860.

tening qualities are NOT EXCEEDED BY ANY OTHER AP TICLE, and for producing milk it has no equal. The above article is for sale in large or small quantities, by Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1860. \$2 S. PAGE & CO.

A general assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS and GRO-CERIES cheap for cash. Augusta, Aug. 21 1860.

Woetry.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

ST H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere, On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five: Hardly a man is now alive Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend.—"If the British march

He said to his friend.—"If the British march By land or sea from the town to-night, Hang a lantern aloft in the beliry arch Of the North Church tower, as a signal light,—One if by land, and two if by sea, And I on the opposite shore will be, Ready to ride and spread the alarm Through every Middlesex village and farm, For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said good-night, and with muffied oar Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore, Just as the moon rose over the bay, Where swinging wide at her moorings lay The Somersett, British man-of-war: A phantom ship, with each mast and spar Across the moon, like a prison bar, And a huge, black hulk, that was magnified By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and str

Wanders and watches with eager cars,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the greaadiers
Marching down to their boats on the shore.
Then he climbed to the tower of the church,
Lin the wooden stairs with stealthy treach.

Then he elimbed to the tower of the church Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread, To the belfry-chamber overhead, And started the pigeons from their perch On the somber rafters, that round him made Masses and moving shapes of shade,— Up the light ladder, slender and tail, To the lightest window in the wall, Where he paused to listen and look down A moment on the roof of the town.

Beneath, in the church-yard, lay the dead

Beneath, in the church-yard, lay the dead In their night-encampment on the hill, Wrapped in silence so deep and still, That he could hear, like a sentiuel's trend, The watchful night-wind, as it went Creeping along from tent to tent, And seeming to whisper, "All is well!" A moment only he feels the spell Of the place and the hour, the screet dread Of the lonely beliry and the dead; For suddenly all his thoughts are bent On a shadowy something far away, Where the river sidens to meet the bay,—A line of black, that bends and floats On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats,

On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats,

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride, Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride, On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere. Now he patted his horse's side, Now gazed on the landscape far and near, Then impetuous stamped the earth. And turned and tightened his saddle girth; But m sily h watched with eager search The beliry-tower of the old North Church, As it rose above the grave on the hill, Lonely, and spectral, and sombre, and still.

A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the believ burns!

It was twelve by the village clock, When he crossed the bridge into Medford town. He heard the crowing of the cock, And the barking of the farmer's dog, And felt he damp of the river-fog, That rises when the sun goes down.

When he rode into Lexington,
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed
And the meeting-house windows, blank and
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village-clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read

So through the night rode Paul Revere;

So through the night rode Paul Revere; And so through the night went his cry of alarn To every Middlesex village and farm,— A cry of defiance, and not of fear.— A voice in the durkness, a knock at the door, And a word that shall echo forevermore! For borne on the night-wind of the past, Through all our history, to the last, Ln the hour of darkness, and peril and need, The people will waken and listen to hear The hurrying hoof-beat of the steed, And the midnight-measage of Paul Revere. Atlantic Monthly for January.

Our Storp-Teller.

THE SISTERS.

A Sketch from a Judge's Note-Book.

younger days, "assisted"—as our Continenta neighbors have it—at an escape from Newgate.

to her master's house, in order to conceal robber ies she had therein committed.

no one was ever spared who was duly convicted of

was in the last year of his time; and that he was so, was to Mr. and Mrs. Samson a great consola-

tion; for there was nobody they would be so re-

the look and air of a person in a far higher posi-

tion of life than she occupied. In fact, there was not a noble family in the kingdom, not even roy-

whole, and she was determined that she would

wed no one until the right one came whom she

felt she could love.

But had it not been for Rosa's attachment to

She had to endure, for the whole of tho

How the British regulars fired and field,— How the farmers gave them ball for ball, From behind each fence and farmyard-wall, Chasing the red-coats down the lane, Then crossing the fields to emerge again Under the trees at the turn of the road,

It was one by the village-clock,

A nurry of noots in the village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark.
And beneath from the pebbles, in passing, a spark,
Struck out by a steed that flies fearless and fleet;
That was all! and yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

A hurry of hoofs in the village street.

son's house, about the autumn of the year in which the startling events to which I allude occurred.

Mr. Samson had correspondents in South America, Turkey, and Russia, from which he used to receive consignments of rough stones and some of the wave of the wave of the receive the received th

receive consignments of rough stones and some of the more valuable pebbles which he used in his business; and it so happened that at the period in question, some mining discoveries in Asia Minor had resulted in the production of some valuable varieties of the Oriental towar a how containing.

"Harry! Harry! wake up! It's only Rick! Harry! Wake up?"

The boy, who was a remarkably intelligent little fellow, was aroused.

"Don't be frightened, Harry—it's only me."

"Oh, me no frightened." business; and it so happened that at the period in question, some mining discoveries in Asia Minor had resulted in the production of some valuable varieties of the Oriental topaz, a box containing which was sent to Mr. Samson, in London, by a Greek merchant, to whom the stones were to be redirected when made marketfole by the labor of Mr. Samson, who was believed to be the first lapidary in the world by his correspondents, who evidently preferred sending him rough jewels, with all the risks attendant upon the transit, to getting them prepared for the markets on the spot where they were found.

These topazes, however, were by far too valuable to trust alone from Turkey to England, and a young Greek, of the name of Castrovini, accompanied them to England.

The family of Mr. Samson lived in so domesticated a way, that Rosa Fleming and the apprentice, and, indeed, oceasionally a workman, took their meals with the lapidary. his wife, and his children.

Mrs. Samson was one of those ladies who have what they call a host room, which they keep religiously benefit at the transit to indicate the state of the same of the sound of the same of the service of the Greek, he said, "Loving much to myself you I stay shall all limits of the sound of the sound of the sound of the same of the sound of the same of the sound of the same of

Mrs. Samson was one of those ladies who have what they call a host room, which they keep religiously locked up, as if it were some shrine that was not to be lightly entered, and in which they concentrate all the most valuable of their household goods, while they, with husband and children, and frequently guests with whom they are on sufficiently—and sometimes insufficiently—intimate terms, dive down to the domestic regions of the house.

Then, alone with the two children, poor Rosa Philiphers which the strength of the strange signify in her room; and she

of the house.

Plainly speaking, then, the Samsons might be said to live in the kitchen; and so the whole family, including Rosa and the apprentice, were family, including Rosa and the apprentice, were should.

Then, alone with the two children, poor rosa wept long and silently in her room; and she made just the determination which Richard Denham thought she would, and which he meant she should.

thrown much together.

The ground floor was the shop and warehouse, and the workshops extended into the yard.

Above that was the first floor, where was Mrs. Samson's shut-up grand room; and above that again were some five or six small bedrooms.

Rosa made up her mind. She would go home to her father, and escape the snares and difficulsignment of that class of stones. They will be worth at least two thousand pounds; and, my dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to his wife, "I wish dear," he added, turning to home to her father, and escape the snares and difficulties which were surrounding her; and so with more composure, since she had come to that resolution, the young girl, with the two children by you would shut them up to-night in the best room."

her side, went again to rest.

Now Rosa Fleming was by far too truthful and

There could be no sort of mistake all that day in regard to the admiring glances which the young Greek cast upon Rosa Fleming, but she took no notice of him whatever; and the whole of the family retired to rest as usual, and by ten o'clock young man, as we are well aware of; but young

rance that the whole family were deep in repose, came near you."

Rosa's room.

It had always been a great consolation so Rosa that he was not in a room immediately adjoining that he was not in a room immediately adjoining Harry, Harry, ecome here! Who brought you

And now, as we have said, Richard Denham to my room?" "Rick." only waited until sleep should have a fair opportunity of creeping over the senses of all else in the house, before he rose and carefully opened his room door, and projected his head into the He listened attentively; all was pro- go, go."
"I will, madam." house. He foundly still,

The young Greek occupied a spare room at the

further end of the passage.

Richard Denham had not undressed. He had Richard Denham had not undressed. He had had no intention of going to rest, and therefore that would have been trouble for nothing. He had, for the past year, been in the habit of leaving his master's house at night, unknown to him; for he had provided himself with a pass-key, and so long as he got home before daylight, he knew that his nocturnal rambles were pretty safe not to the control of Escapes from the meshes of the law, and from the iron grasp of Newgate, are so rare in these later days, when personal surveillance has taken the place of bolts, and bars, and big locks, and thick doors, that one of the most remarkable I ever was cognizant of descrycs a place in these re-I give the story of "The Eisters" as I was able

to put it together some few months after it had occurred. I do not expect that these chronicles will see the light until my mortal career is over; therefore, I have no fear of a parliamentary impeachment on the account that I actually, in my

The events I am about to relate occurred the same year in which I was called to the bar. I Richard Denham had darker designs than any he had hitherto carried out in his short career.

The worst acts he had hitherto committed were was a young man, and very enthusiastic in the cause of innocence.

In the case to which I am about to direct the some robberies upon his master. One foggy day in the last December, when Mr. Samson was from home, a very mysterious robbery of fifty pounds worth of jewels from the window had taken And if the curious reader should be able to

turn to a file of newspapers for the year 1808, he would see that there was a very curious trial account given by Richard Denham.

which ended in the conviction of a young servant girl of the name of Rosa Fleming for setting fire No offence can be of a much blacker dye than arson, except it be actual murder; for the person

who commits the crime of setting fire to a house cannot even know the extent of the mischief that to repair the damage, would have it that the window had been broken from the inside, and not from the out: but Richard Denham only shook his head and stuck to his story, and nothing could be described by the description of the damage. The short autumn day passed away, and the evening came cold and winty. Rosa lugged down her box from the upper story, and was ready to may ensue, or how many innocent lives may be sacrificed by the act.

The legislature had decreed death as the punishment of that offence, and up to the period when the circumstances of this sketch took place,

tion.

Being satisfied that the house was at rest, he cautiously crept along the passage until he came to one of the rooms in which slept by themselves the two elder children of the lapidary. These children were, naturally enough, not locked in; and, in fact, their room door was left a little way over, in order that if they were sick or alarmed.

To ad to waying Nosa, unknown to his wife; and when he saw her, he slipped a little purse into her hand, saying, "My good girl, there are your wages up to the end of the quarter, and I am very sorry you are going. God bless you!"

Ross had kept up pretty well to this point, but the kindness of her master overcame all her firmness, and she sobbed aloud. And now to the special events of this most strange story.

In the Oxford Road, which at that time was but thinly built upon at its upper part, there resided a jeweller and a lapidary named Samson. He was a man doing a good business, much respected, and supposed to be moderately wealthy.

Mr. Samson had a wife and three children, and he kept several workmen and an apprentice of the name of Denham, who, at the period in question,

joiced to get out of the house, as the idle, dissolute, and I may say profligate, Richard Denham.

The only other inmate of the house was a young girl, a servant of all work, named Rosa Fleming. over their bed, and spoke, they were not alarmed. sat up in bed; and with a sniffing of his nose. "Lotty! Lotty!" he said to the little girl. that Mrs. Samson for a moment took for a delib-This girl was singularly beautiful, and had all

"Lotty, are you awake?"
"Yes, Rick. What is it?" " Do you love Rosa?"

"Oh, yes, yes!"
"Well, I'm afraid she is not well. I think you

ought to go and knock at her door, and ask to see "Yes, I will. Oh, dear, I will !"

alty itself, that might not have been proud of such a daughter as Rosa Fleming.

This girl was the daughter of a small draper in a country town, who had a large family, and was by far too much harrassed by poverty to keep his Little Lotty rose on the instant, and, in the dark, made her way to the door of Rosa's room.

ughters at home; so, at an early age, they had The child was closely followed by Richard Denism.

"Rosa, Rosa! Oh, dear Rosa! it's me—it's seized Samson by the hair of his head, and held him fast, while she screamed; but Samson "What is it, dear Lotty? What is it dar-The child was closely followed by Richard Denno resource but to go out to service.

And as nature does not do things by halves, there was a refinement of mind about this young

Lotty! Rosa, dear—oh, come!"
"What is it, dear Lotty? What is it dargirl which equalled her refinement of appearance; so that although offers of marriage from the workling?" men of Mr. Samson, and from many decent young mechanics about the neighborhood, poured in upon Rosa, she kept herself free because she was heart-

the entrance, so as to prevent her, as he said, in a tone of suppressed passion, "Dear Rosa, I cannot neighborhood. The engines arrived—a crowd col sleep—I shall go mad if you do not listen to me. lected—and there was the usual scene of terror Mr. Samson's children, who in return bestowed great affection upon her, Rosa would scarcely have staid two years, as she did, in the service of

cries shall alarm the house if you do not instantly go away.

"Obdurate beauty!" said Richard Denham.

years, an amount of persecution from Richard Denham that was hard to bear.

The fact was, that on her first appearance in the house, Denham had, in common with every one else, been struck with her beauty; but while " Alas, alas !" "Alas, alas!"

He withdrew his foot from the door, and closed it, leaving the girl with Rosa. But he had not yet completed the comedy he wished to enact.

We have before stated that he was not unmindful the have before stated that he was not unmindful. one else, been struck with her beauty; but while other people were content to admire her, and to treat her gently and kindly, that dissolute apprentice sought to make her the victim of his evil passions, and it was a rebuff which left him without the shadow of a hope that she would ever regard him but with aversion, that rankled in his heart.

He withdrew his look from the day, a man can be ruined who has health and strength and who is master of a handicraft.

Deeply, however did he congratulate himself of the evident admiration of the young Greek for the evident admiration of the young Greek for Rosa, and he now set about making that person, who was innocent as a babe of any evil intention, aid him in his nefarious projects.

There are people, it is said, who never forgive a benefit conferred upon them, or a forbearance, or mercy.

Richard Denham must have belonged to that wretched class, for Rosa Fleming was merciful to him, and forbore to complain of his conduct which had been so bad, that had she done so, Mr. Samson must have endeavored to get rid of him.

Such, then, was the state of affairs of Mr. Samson's house, shout the autuum of the year in coat, and posessed himself of both cap and down stairs, and posessed himself of both cap and coat, and then he once more made his way to the

than she could endure. The Greek, too, for all again were some five or six small bedrooms.

The only persons who slept in the house were the Samson family, Rosa, and the apprentice; but upon the occasion to which I shall allude, Castrovini, the young Greek who had brought the box of topazes, was accommodated with a bed.

It was after dinner on the day of the arrival of the topazes that Mr. Samson had spoken freely of them.

The only persons who slept in the house were than she could endure. The Greek, too, for all she knew, might be a visitor for a long period; and he, she considered, had commenced the same kind of persecution; and in addition to that, poor that was after dinner on the day of the arrival of the topazes that Mr. Samson had spoken freely of them.

Rosa made up her mind. She would go home to her father, and escape the snares and difficultive to the father, and escape the snares and difficultive to the father, and escape the snares and difficultive to the father.

They were :

Richard Denham.

letter among the ruins of the lapidary's house.

"Your child? What child?"

"My daughter, sir-Rosa Fleming. This is

and while an accession of color slowly spread over her face as my eyes were bent upon her, she said, "Look at me, sir! Who am I like?"

"You have the most marvellous resemblance to

"Then, sir, will you read this."
She handed me two leaves torn out of a very old

French book, which chronicled how a young girl was condemned to death once at Tours, and how

The mother and the father both threw them-

elves at my feet, and implored me to aid them.

care to do so in such a way that he should not

suspect any one was after him, and I finally dog-ged him to Soho Square, where he crossed over to the railings. It was not an easy matter to keep near him there, out I watched him from the pave-ment, and I was confident I saw him meet a shad-

owy-looking personage whose outline I could just trace in the darkness.

An idea came into my head which I thought,

if carried out, would enable me to overhear what

"But your own danger?"

"It is not death."

Mrs. Samson's evedence went to show that, on false pretences, Rosa Fleming had left the house—

"It's a wet day," replied Mrs. Samson, "and I am not going to have the best room opened for anybody. You can take them into the bed-room, I suppose, Mr. Samson?"

Now Rosa Freming was by air too truthing and ingenious not to give the real reason for any act is she had made up her mind to; so the next morning she sought a private interview with her mistress, and told her plainly that she would leave I suppose, Mr. Samson?"

The lapidary knew perfectly well that when his wife called him Mr. Samson, there was an end of all argument; so he said at once very meekly that he would take the box of topazes into the had, by a subterfuge, got her to open her room door. And she went on, and said how, then, the that he would take the box of topazes into the bed-room, and there seemed an end of the matter. The box was small—not above two feet in diameter each way—and it was duly deposited in Mr. Samson's bed-room.

There could be no sort of mistake all that day in resemble to the downing glanges which the young. But Rosa was not a little surprised when Mrs. annly retired to rest as usual, and by ten o'clock at night peace seemed to reign over the house-hold, and all was still.

But there was one who shunned repose, and who only waited until there might be some assu-

" Madam, I assure you-" That one was Richard Denham, the apprentice.

Denham slept, or was supposed to sleep, in a room which was on the other side of Mr. Samson's bed-room to that on which was situated Rosa's room.

It had always beginning.

"Madam, I assure you—"
"Oh, I don't want any assurance! If you want to go, you can go; but I tell you that I locked the Greek's bedroom door myself, after he had gone to bed, and took awage the key, for I can't abide foreigners in the bouse.

passage, which ran along the upper story of the at you yesterday. But as I say, if you want to

"Very well."
"And I have only one favor to ask of you." "What is it?"
"That you will let me go this evening."

The children, who had now both come into the room, set up terrible cries; and poor Rosa herself burst into tears as she clung fondly to them.

The children, who had now both come into the room, set up terrible cries; and poor Rosa herself burst into tears as she clung fondly to them.

Mrs. Samson sailed out of the room, in what she thought was a dignified manner. The rest of that day was sad to Rosa. It was triumphant to Richard Denham, for he thought he saw all his schemes accomplished.

Those schemes were threefold.

Revenge for the slights he had had from Rosa. Plenty of money.
The termination of his apprenticeship.

ment of these designs, and how he dug a pit, so to speak, for others, into which he himself fell. worth of jewels from the window had taken place.

It happened in this way—at least, this was the irry before Richard Denham fell into the same pit.

Mr. Samson was much vexed when he heard He was minding the shop, when he heard a say much about it, for his wife had always made crash at the window, and upon running out he found a pane of glass smashed to atoms, and that all the goods within reach of the fracture were abstracted, while the thief had effectually escaped in the fog.

To be sure, the glazier who came next morning to repair the damage, would have it that the wing glad to pretend that he had business to repair the damage, would have it that the wing glad to pretend that he had business

his head and stuck to his story, and nothing could be done.

But now, we say, the apprentice had darker designs, and we shall follow him in their execution.

But now, we say, the apprentice had darker designs, and we shall follow him in their execution.

open, in order that if they were sick or alarmed in the night, they might be heard.

They were a girl and a boy. The girl, eight years of age; the boy, six.

It was these innocent little children that Richard Denham sought to make accomplices in the villany which was maturing at his heart.

The children knew him well; and when he leant over their bed, and spoke, they were not alarmed.

Then it was only when suddenly, Mr. Samson of his nose.

erate insult, and then got alarmed at, that the torrent of eloquence ceased.
"What is it?" said Samson. "What's what?"

"Fire!"

"Gracious!"

"Hush! Don't scream! I smell fire! Whywhy the room is full of smoke! Don't you see it?—don't you smell it? Fire! fire! If ever a "My children! my children!" screamed Mrs

room. The house was on fire! The staircase was a mass of smoke. There were bright tongues "I, dear? Oh, yes, I am quite well."

"But Rick came to me and said——"

"Ah!" cried Rosa; and she was about to close the door, when Richard Denham put his foot in "Fire! fire!"

Soon the dreadful cry resounded over the entire "How dare you to come here?" said Rosa.
"This is the second time you have committed such an outrage, and I declare to you that my the bare if row days the bare if row days the bare if row days and there was the usual scene of terror and confusion which fire produces. Mr. Samson saved his children and his wife; and Richard Den too escaped, as he said, with great difficulty.

The roof fell in—the whole house was consumed

and then Samson thought of the young Greek, and cried out for him; but no one had seen him. A few blackened bones found next day in the ruin pointed to his fate.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Mrs. Samson was completely prostrated, and took to her bed; but a circumstance soon occurred which made her too indignant to be ill. The firemen were all of opinion that the house had been wifully burnt down by some one; and about four "Yes, my Iad," said the other, "but we must all of opinion that the house had been wifully burnt down by some one; and about four "Yes, my Iad," said the other, "but we must all of opinion that the house had been now."

o'clock in the afternoon one of them brought to Mr. Samson a piece of blackened, charred paper, which appeared to be a portion of a letter.

On it were the following words:

"Two hundred pounds. You stole them, and the other, "out we must allow a pretty good something for the risk. It won't do to retail them here."

"Well, well! what will you give?"

"Two hundred pounds. You stole them, and the other words are pounds. You stole them, and the other was a single pounds. You stole them, and the other was a single pounds. The single pounds was a single pound to the other was a single pound. won't do to retail them here."

It is appeared to be a portion of a letter.

On it were the following words:—

"You may depend it will not break out till ong after you are gone, if you manage the matches as I have teld you in my last letter.

"You hundred pounds. You stole them, and you know, as well as I do, that the girl is to be hanged on Monday for it."

"No, no! It's for setting fire to the house."

long after you are gone, if you manage the matches as I have told you in my last letter. Go home quietly, and I will soon come to you. It would look better to——"

The remainder of this paper was burnt; but what an awful accusation did that portion that was preserved contain!

"No, no! It's for setting fire to the house." "No, no! It's for setting fire to the house." "Pho! Don't try to gammon me. You did that, you know. Come, will you take the two hundred, and cry quits? I am off to Copenhagen to-morrow."

"I suppose I must,"

Mrs. Samson seized the charred fragment of paper, and ran out into the street with it and gathered a crowd about her by waving it round her head as she ran to Bow street with it. There was a long magisterial investigation, the end of which was the issuing of a warrant for the apprehension of Rosa Fleming on a charge of arson.

"There they are—in the bag. I put the box in her trunk, you know."

"Andly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafter non, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache !" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceeding-hand says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Capacita is business. There's the money."

It was only by an effort of great self-command that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache."

f Rosa Fleming on a charge of arson.

In twelve hours the young creature was in cusfearful villany; but it suddenly occurred to me In twelve hours the young creature was in custody. The trunk she had taken away from her place was brought to town with her; and in it was found the very small box which had contained the topazes, but it was empty.

Rosa Fleming was charged then at Bow Street with robbery as well as arson—for the most careful sifting of the ruins from the fire failed to discover the topazes; and the magistrate at once remanded her for a week, in order that all the evidence might be got together for her complete committal.

The Crown prosecuted and I was retained to conduct the case. I did not attend at the policecourt, and the first attention I paid to the matter was reading over the depositions after Rosa Fleming had been committed for trial. The Sessions were on at the Old Bailey, and I duly attended in Court; and atten o'clock in the morning of a course, deny it all. The topazes were in strange of the iron railing while they were on the other. But that was to be remedied. I did not stay to hear more, but ran across the garden again, and climbed over the rails into the open square; and then, as I made my way towards the spot where the two rascals where making their bargain, I called out, "Watch! Police! police! Watch!"

A watchman at the corner of Charles street sprung his rattle; but when I reached the spot on which I had seen the associates, they were gone!

What was I to do?

If I were to go to the Secretary of State with my story, he might look upon it as an ingenious device to save Rosa Fleming, for what corroboration could I bring? Richard Denham would, of course, deny it all. The topazes were in strange.

forth more conspicuously than in that of Rosa should I—what ought I to do? Make an affidavit leming.

at once of my evidence? But what if the Secretary of State were to take it into his head that it was all an invention? Never mind; it was my James' place he resided in. I ran all the way-I Mr. Samson.
The fireman who had found the fragment of the

thundered at the door.
"My Lord North—is he in?"

"No, sir—his lordship is in Scotland."
"In Scotland? When—when does he return? "Next Thursday, sir."
Too late—too late! No doubt the Judge had the false pretences being, that she was annoyed by sent his report, and no doubt Rosa would be left

the young Greek.
Richard Denham's evidence was that he heard
Richard Denham's evidence was that he heard
Richard Denham's evidence was that he heard the children crying, and went and fetched the little girl to the door of Rosa's room, and there left anything, and I went home—home to think. I her, telling her to knock, but that he never ex-changed a word with her on the night in question. had to meet the Flemings at three the next day and the result of my home cogitations was that He further deposed that he saw her take in a let- would call on the Judge in the morning. I did ter from a strange man about a week before the so, and Sir ---- received me coldly and cautiousfire.

Mr. Samson merely identified the box which had contained the topazes, and which was found in Bosele turnly to interpose myself, but I will send an express to Rosa's trunk.

The fireman produced the fragment of the let"Will it be back in time?"

"Yes; it my be back at about seven o'clock on The prisoner merely asserted her innocence, and Monday.

sobled convulsively.

The Judge was a harsh man, and summed up against her. She was found guilty and sentenced to death, and told that she might dismiss all hope of any mitigation of her sentence. She dropped determined to the cold-blood-ed express, than for the moon to fall before I tried of the might dismiss all hope to the cold-blood-ed express, than for the moon to fall before I tried on the cold-blood-ed express, than for the moon to fall before I tried on the cold-blood-ed express, than for the moon to fall before I tried on the cold-blood-ed express, than for the moon to fall before I tried on the cold-blood-ed express. of any mitigation of her sentence. She dropped, as if dead, in the dock, and was carried from Court

I met the family at three o'clock, and I mad

I met the family at three o'clock, and I made to the condemned cell in a deep swoon, which I was told lasted six hours.

I felt very unhappy about the case. I had most carefully abstained at the trial from making any comment which, in the remotest degree, would condemned to the sister a pass to see Rosa, which I had procured from the Sheriff, and as I did so, I said, ...Go on your mission; and may God help and "Go on your mission; and may God help and tend to prejudice the prisoner. It was on the evidence, circumstantial and weak as it was, that she

"Go on your mission; and may God help and tend to prejudice the prisoner. It was on the evidence, circumstantial and weak as it was, that she

I never shall forget the anxiety I suffered for dence, circumstantial and weak as it was, that she was condemned. I sat that evening in my chambers in a very dissatisfied frame of mind, and I quite started as a knock came to my door; and knowing my clerk was out, I went to open the door myself, and found standing there, dripping

door myself, and found standing there, dripping with rain, three people.

These were two females and a man. The females were so wrapt up in shawls that I could not come to any conclusion about them; but the man was a decent-looking country shopkeeper, but with such an expression of wee and despair on his face that it was heartrending to see it.

"Sir," he said, "I have come to speak to you shout my child."

Rosa was saved. We all got out of the coach in the coach was saved. We all got out of the coach in the coach was saved. We all got out of the coach in the coach was saved. in the Strand, and I ran with them down to the river, where we took a boat. We landed at Mill-"My daughter, sir—Rosa Fleming. This is bank, and were soon housed in a lodging that I her mother, sir, and this is her sister. Oh, sir, had taken. Then poor Rosa fell again into one of her mother, sir, and this is her sister. Un, sir, pray do spare her! Indeed, she is innocent!—she did not do what she is charged with! Oh, save her life, sir, and we will be so grateful to you!' The daughter and mother began to sob and cry, and I said, "Good heavens! what makes you think suit for Rosa, but all was still. I passed New-strain in the matter? I can do nother the property and I stood under the gateand I said, "Good heavens! what makes you think I have any voice in the matter? I can do nothing. It is the judge you should go to."

"We have, sir, but he won't see us; and as you were the other gentleman who was against my poor girl, I have come to you. We are not angry sitting with myself. I uttered a cry that must like in the property of the strength of the st

my poor girl, I have come to you. We are not angry with you, sir; we are poor people, and we don't wish you any harm. Perhaps you thought her guilty, and we don't wish you to feel, when your dying day comes, any anguish."

I began to feel very uncomfortable.

"Come in at once," I said, "and I will explain to you the relation in which I stand to the affair, and you will then see that I am not to blame."

and you will then see that I am not to blame."
They did come in, and with some difficulty I made the comprhend that not only had I not condemned their daughter, but that I had no power demned their daughter, but that I had no power when the comprhend that not only had I not condemned their daughter, but that I had no power when the comprhend that not only had I not condemned the poor girl who had been condemned by his treachery.

I sprang upon him at once. He was no match for me, and I had him on the ground, and my knee on his chest, in a moment. to save her. From them, too, I learnt enough to stagger me very much about the evidence as against her. I knew perfectly well, though, that unless I could go to the Secretary of State with A crowd of people rushed about us, and taken

against her. I knew perfectly well, though, that unless I could go to the Secretary of State with something quite conclusive of her innocence, it would be an uscless application. But I had so many doubts of her guilt, that I exclaimed, "It I could see any way in the world to help you I would with all my heart do so."

Then the sister came forward into the light, and while an accession of color slowly spread over her face as my eyes were bent upon her, she said, "You here I to the hystanders."

topazes!"

A crowd of people rushed about us, and taken by surprise, Denham cried out, "I confess—I confess all! Spare my life, and I confess all! It was Nixey who persuaded me to do it! I confess all! I did steal the topazes! I put the box in Rosa's trunk, and set fire to the house! It was Nixey that wrote the bit of burnt letter, and threw it down in the ruins of Samson's house!" "You hear all this!" cried I to the bystanders.

"You hear what this villain says!" Denham was hauled over the way to Newgate. On his own confession and my testimony he was tried, and condemned, and hanged. The authorities chose at the time to keep secret the escape of Rosa from Newgate, and liberated her heroic sis-ter as if she had been the real condemned person, was condemned to death once at Tours, and now her sister went to see her on the arm of an advocate who had tried to save her, and had changed dresses with her, and staid in the cell while she escaped.

I looked up amazed.

1 looked up amuzed.

"Do you wish me to play this part with you?"

"Yes, sir. You will procure admission for yourself and me to my sister's cell. I will stay, and she will come out with you."

Nixey, but he cluded justice for some time, until he was taken up for a highway robbery, and hanged. He was one of the "Jolly Bloods," and it was supposed that that nice little club became dissolved after the tragical end of two of its

GOING TO BIG CITIES.

selves at my feet, and implored me to aid them. I shook my head.

"Listen to me," I said. "I cannot be seen in this matter, but I will get you the order to see your sister, and I will wait for her in the immediate neighborhood, if she should be able to escape in the way you faney."

They gladly agreed to this, and I made an appointment to meet them all in the city, the next day at three o'clock; but I must confess that, when I came to think the matter over, it appeared to me to be fearfully romantic; and yet, from the very simplicity of the affair, there was a chance of its success. And my mind had become so fully impressed with an idea of the innocence of poor Rosa, that the notion of her execution on Modeler, it was the Friday, was deaded at the seen in the immediate head of the innocence of poor Rosa, that the notion of her execution on Modeler, it was the Friday, was deaded to the seen in the seen in the seen in the immediate head of the innocence of poor Rosa, that the notion of her execution on Modeler, it was the Friday was deaded to the seen in the seen in the immediate pour takes the result of the seen in the immediate pour takes the result of the seen in the way from home down here just to get rich? Did you take the trouble to come all the way from home down here just to get rich? Why, you might have demoralized yourself, and made a fool of yourself, without taking half so much trouble. God could have said, 'thou fool,' to you just as well, if you had staid at home. You have come here, among all this excitement and temptation, with no other end than this: 'I will be as big a fool as ten thousand before me have been!—here, where, if anywhere, wealth stands on a weak foundation; here, where it has been proved, ten thousand times over, that the rich man is like an harp-frame without a string in it—that he has so fully impressed with an idea of the innocence of poor Rosa, that the notion of her execution on Monday—it was then Friday—was dreadful to me. My clerk did not return until my strange visitors had left, and then I went home, for I did not reside in my chambers. I had lodging in Bloomsbury—then very fashionable. It was about half-past nine o'clock, and a drizzling rain was falling, when I crossed Holborn. Who should I see, some paces before me, but Richard Denham, whom I had taken an accurate survey of at the trial. is wiser than you are; for in vain is the snare set in sight of the bird; but the devil scarcely takes the trouble to hide the snare. You have come of at the trial.

I always take more personal notice of people I don't like than of those I do; and as Richard Denham's aspect was disagreeable to me, I had looked at him well in Court, and I knew him in down here, not for the sake of integrity, and truth, and rectitude, and God, and eternity, a moment.

It was not at all probable that he would recognize me without my wig and gown, and I made a sudden resolution to follow him. I took good

to get rich! Good-bye-go! we do not travel the same road! O, I will not say so; for as my mother wept over me, your mother wept over you. O, the tears that have baptized you in the cradle! O, the prayers that have brought down the blessings which now you boastfully call the fruit of your own skill! There is much, I trust, laid up to be answered in your behalf, yet. Think better of it —O, young man, think better of it; think better of God; think better of heaven; think better of manhood. If you have begun wrong, it is not too late to change your course. It is never too late too do well. Take a higher view of life. Get a nobler conception of duty."

was passing; and I hastily ran to the opposite side of the square, and clambered over the iron railings into the garden, across which I ran, and crouched down among the bushes close to Richard Denham and his companion, with little more space than the iron railings dividing me from them.

LORD BACON said:—"If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that the heart is no island cut out from the other islands, but a continent that joins them."

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES. THERE is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many words has been worn away by

MISCELLANEOUS.

tody. The trunk she had taken away from her place was brought to town with her; and in it was found the very small box which had contained the topaxes, but it was empty.

Ross Fleming was charged then at Bow Street with robbery as well as arson—for the most careful sifting of the ruins from the fire failed to discover the topaxes; and the magistrate at once remanded her for a week, in order that all the evidence might be got together for her complete committal.

The Crown prosecuted and I was retained to count, and the first attention I paid to the matter was reading over the depositions after Ross Fleming had been committed for trial. The Sessions were on at the Old Bailey, and I duly attended in Court; and the first attention I paid been committed for trial. The Sessions were on at the Old Bailey, and I duly attended in Court; and the of-clock in the morning of a dim November day I first saw the young prisoner, Ross Fleming.

It was both a surprise and an affliction to me to see so fair and child-like a girl in such a situation; and how easily he might hid that the row to see so fair and child-like a girl in such a situation; in quick, and how easily he might hid that her sister will save hear of the corner of corners of the such as a non-surprise and an affliction to me to see so fair and child-like a girl in such a situation; in quick, and how easily he might hid the troop of the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision of spirits are the condition of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the provision of spirits are the first and the policion of the plant of the pl

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'd be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of the same as relieved her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarter and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills fiesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedeutary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual natendant, are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by their atarming symptoms. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these conniderations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

For the ENNEBEC COUNTY **** A Drobate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January next, at an experiment of the same should not be allowed.

ENNEBEC COUNTY** In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, at the office of the same should not be allowed.

ENNEBEC COUNTY** In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December, 1860.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

**Orderatory of the model of the Estate of South Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, the head of Court of the held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.

TO OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numer ous causes of Nervous headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferors by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephhalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quietts the overtasked brain, and southes the strained and jarriag nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain

Facts Worth Knowing Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache illious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and Genera

Great Discovery. Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevera, either owhich is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

gr Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS, CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They sellom fall in removing the Nausea and Headache to C.

will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headacke to which females are so subject.

They act generally upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness—
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentery habits, they are valuable as a Lascitice, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive origans, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILIS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many Jyears, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headacke, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stormach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change I of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Medicine. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the Price 25 cents!

HENRY C. SPALDING,

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SOWER. FOR SOWING ALL KINDS OF

GRAIN AND GRASS SEED

GRAIN AND GRASS SEED perfectly ; HAND MACHINE HORSE MACHINE ten to fifteen

Every Farmer should have one of these great labor saving and LITTLE HAND MACHINE

he can sow four acres an hour of Grass Seed and Gats; six acres an hour of Wheat, Rye and Barley, and distribute the seed with an hour of Wheat, Rye and Barley, and distribute the seed with the seed with the seed with the seed with the seed of th

County Societies.

But the best premiums are the testimonials of the farmers themselves who have used them, hundreds of which have been received. A circular containing many of them will be forwarded by mail. Machines for sale by D. H. FURBISH, PROPRIETOR.

t's not CANCERS CURED.

DR. L. J. CROOKER, Botanic Physician and Surgeon of Vas-salboro', will spend every Wedden and Surgeon of Vas-lin House, where he will give his professional attention to the Cure of Cancers, Clorer, Chronic Diseases, Female Complaints, and Surgical operations. Persons afflicted with Cancer will do well to apply to him, as he has had unparalleled success in the treatment of this fearful disease. Residence, Getchell's Corner; Post Office address, Vassalboro'.

K ENNEBEC SS....dt a Court of Probate, held at Au-

KENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Court of Probate, held

A Real Blessing.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headaghe?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone, Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

MRS. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

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MRS. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1860. BETSEY I. RINKE, whow of James Rows, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased. ORDERD, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not ce granted:

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1860.

REUEL S. PAGE, Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL PAGE, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ondered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons in-

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Regi

KENNEBEC SS..... At a Court of Probate, held at Au-ENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of December A. D. 1890.

BETH MAY, Executor of the last will and testament of Horace Gould, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Oursand. That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, at nine of the clock in the forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

H. K. BAKER, Judge. A true copy. Attest : J. BURTON, Regi A true copy. Attest: J. Berron, Register.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Pertition of CHARLES T. FOX. Executor of the last will and testament of Nicholas Hinkley, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully represents that the personal sessate of sold deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts, demands and legacies of the deceased, and to execute the provisions of his will. The said Executor therefore requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell, at public or private sale, and convey the real estate of said deceased, to satisfy said debts, demands and legacies, with incidental charges, and to execute the provisions of said will.

CHARLES T. FOX.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at AUGUSTA, on the KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of December, 1860.

On the petition aforesaid, Orderen, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burnon, Register.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. Burnon, Register.

Z*

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1860.

A CENTAIN INSTRUMENT Durporting to be the last will and testament of Nathan Hall, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate.

Ordered, having been presented for probate.

Ordered, having been presented for probate.

A degree, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, at ince o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & MANLEY. EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.
True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

TERMS:—Two dollars per annum; if payment is made within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed beyond the year.

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VOL.

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